AccessAble

Best Practice Guide Diagrams

Contents

NOTE: All dimensions in millimetres

External guidance from BS 8300 – 1 2018

Setting-down points – Figure 1

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-1:2018)

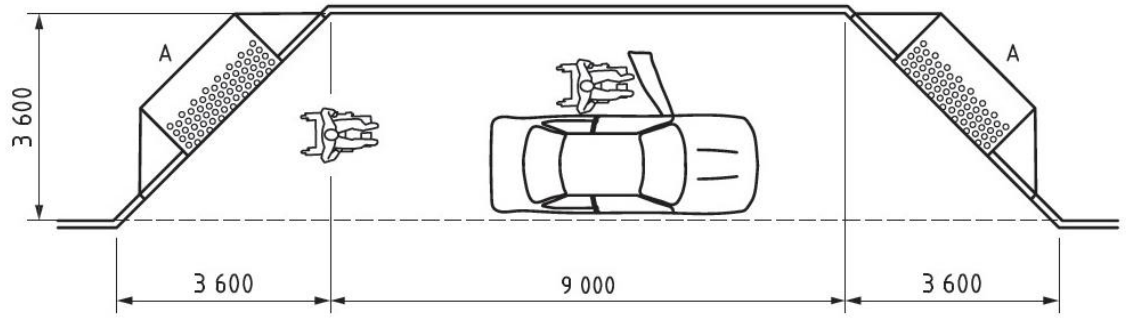


Image: Diagram of an accessible setting down point parallel with the kerb at least 9000 x 3600mm plus space at each end to access the pavement at dropped kerbs with tactile paving.

Key:

A. Dropped kerbs at each end of the the layby with minimum 1500mm footpath to pass.

On-street parallel parking space - Figure 3

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-1:2018)

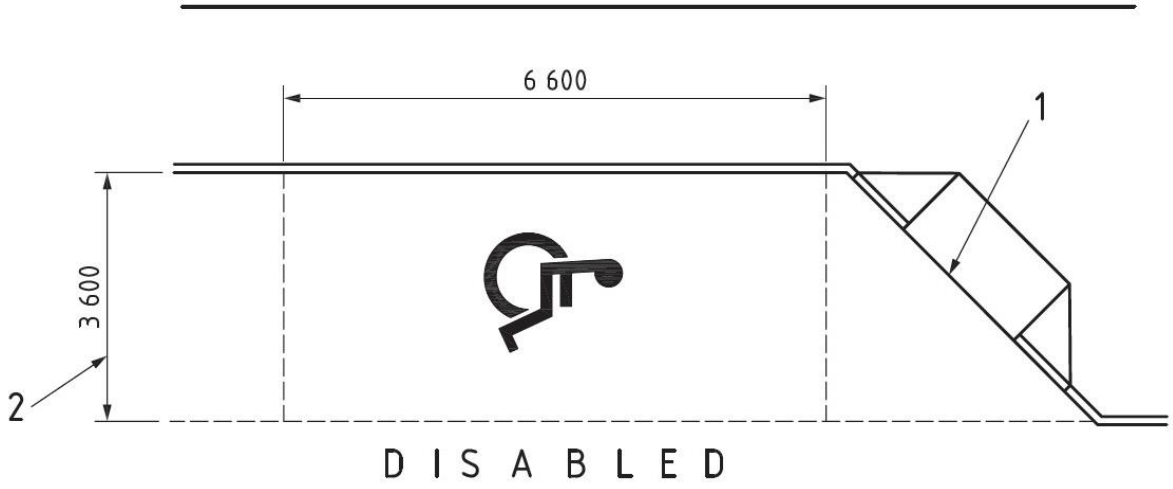


Image: Diagram of an accessible on-street parking space at least 6600x 3600mm plus space at one end to access the pavement at a dropped kerb.

Key:

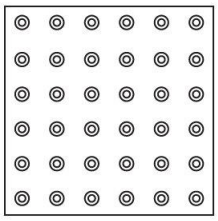
1 Dropped kerb with blister tactile paving between the bay and the pavement.

2 The width of 3600mm allows a safety zone on the kerb or street side of the vehicle.

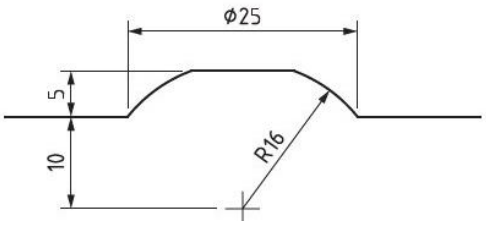
Note: This arrangement may also be used for off-street parallel parking

Dropped kerbs - Figure 2

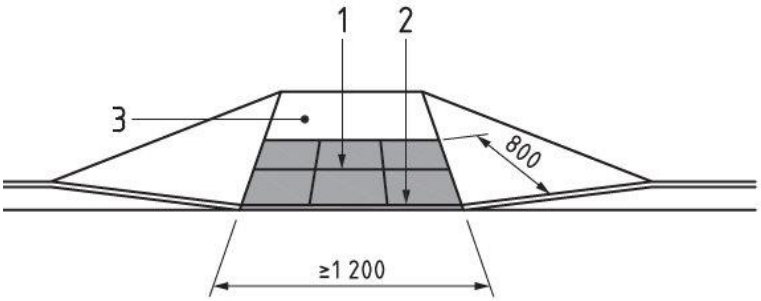
Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-1:2018)



a) A standard 400 x 400mm blister pattern paving slab with 36 domes



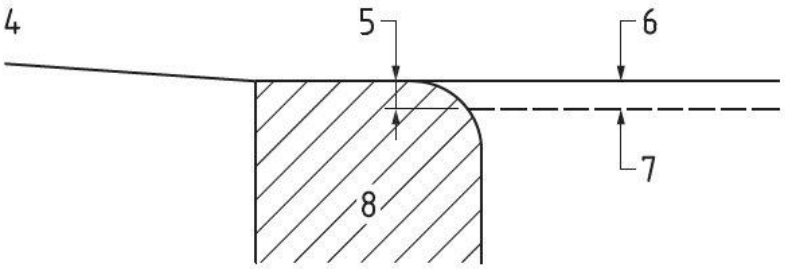
b) Each dome has an overall diameter of 25mm and is not more than 5mm high with a flattened top



c) Diagram shows the use of tactile paving at a dropped kerb at an uncontrolled crossing point.

Key:

1. When a crossing is approached directly, the area of tactile paving should be at least 1200mm wide by 800mm deep.
2. The upstand where the dropped kerb meets the road should be no more than 6mm, but a level surface is preferred.
3. The maximum gradient of the dropped kerb should be 1:12



d) Diagram shows the maximum upstand from dropped kerb to carriageway.

Key:

4 Footway
5 Level change between kerb and surface of carriageway not more than 6mm.
6 Preferred carriageway level, flush with kerb.
7 Minimum carriageway level.
8 Kerb

Accessible car parking - Figure 4

Best Practice Illustration (source BS8300 - 1:2018)

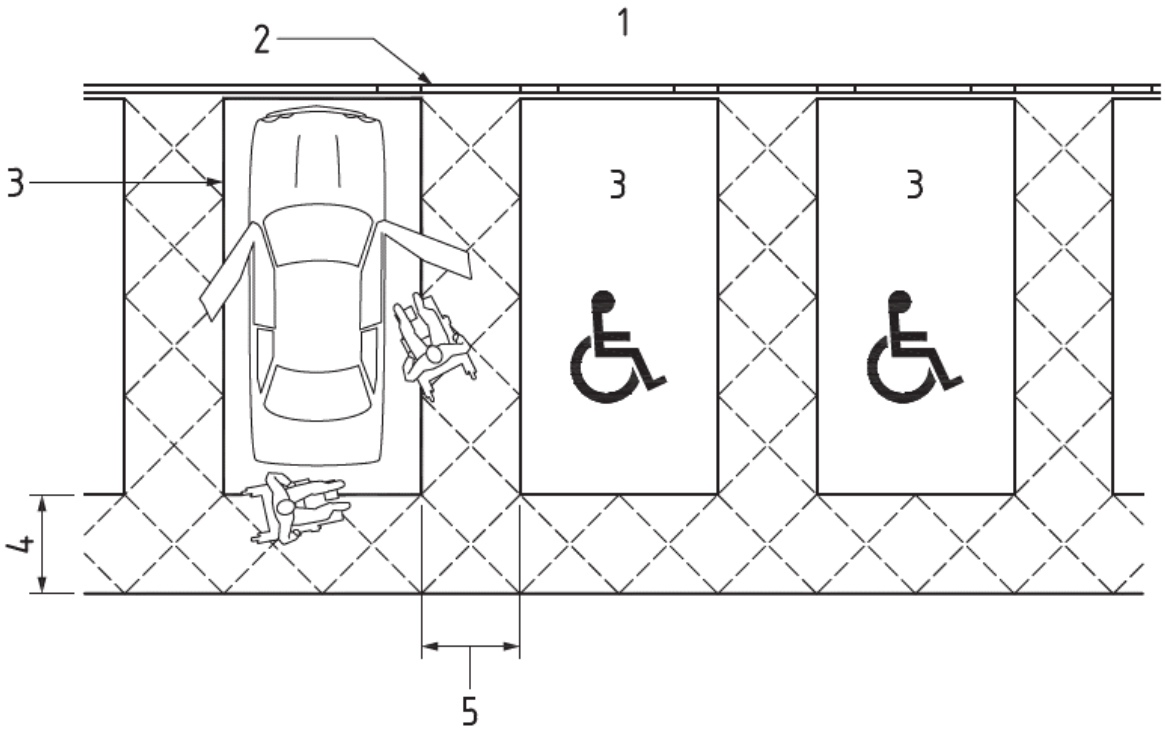


Image: Diagram from BS8300 to show a plan view of three Blue Badge parking bays with marked zones to manoeuvre between and at the rear of the bays.

Key:

1 Preferred access route at the front of the bays, avoiding travel behind parked cars.

2 Dropped kerb or level access from the marked zone between the bays to the pavement.

3 The bays are standard 2400mm x 4800mm accessible parking spaces.

4 1200mm safety zone across the rear of the bays for boot access and cars with rear hoists, outside the traffic zone.

5 1200mm wide marked access zone between and at both ends of the row of accessible parking spaces.

Parking space markings - Figure 5

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-1:2018)

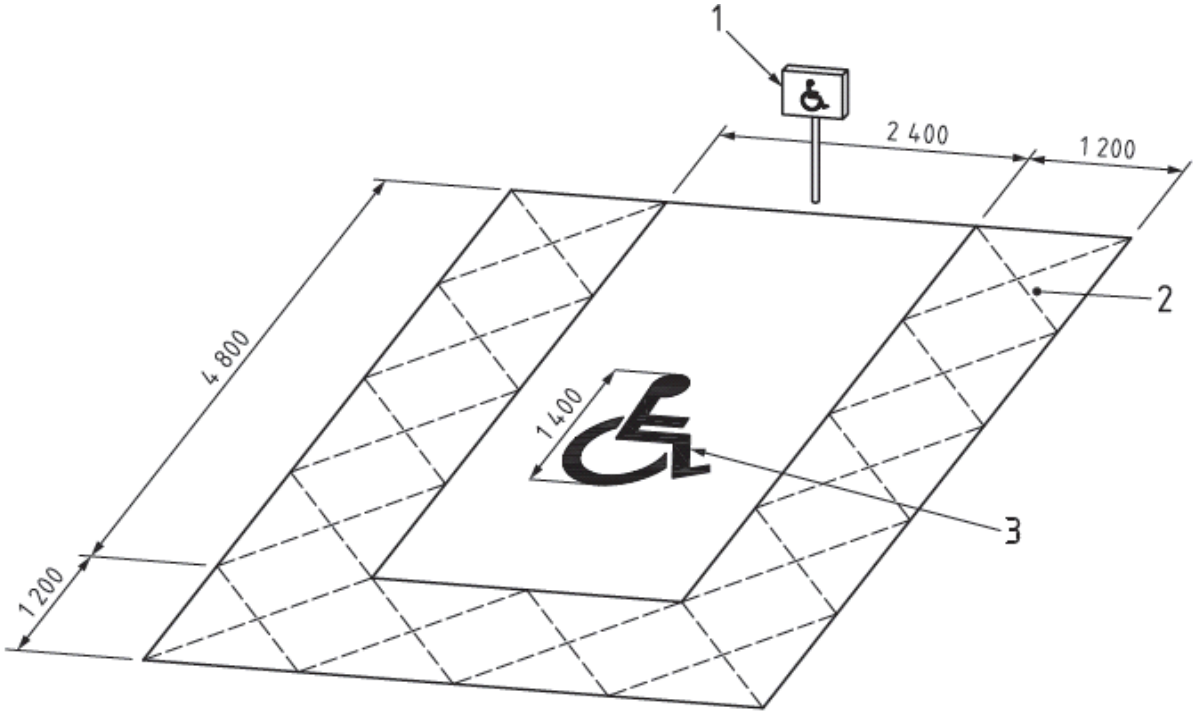


Image: Diagram from BS8300 of a Blue Badge parking bay that is clearly marked and 2400mm wide by 4800mm long.

Key:

1 There is a sign post 1000mm high at the end of the bay with a sign with a wheelchair symbol.

2 There are zones to manoeuvre with painted hatched markings 1200mm wide on both sides and the rear of the parking bay.

3 The large wheelchair symbol painted on the floor in the centre of the bay is at least 1400mm long.

Ticket machines for use by wheelchair users – Figure 7

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-1:2018)

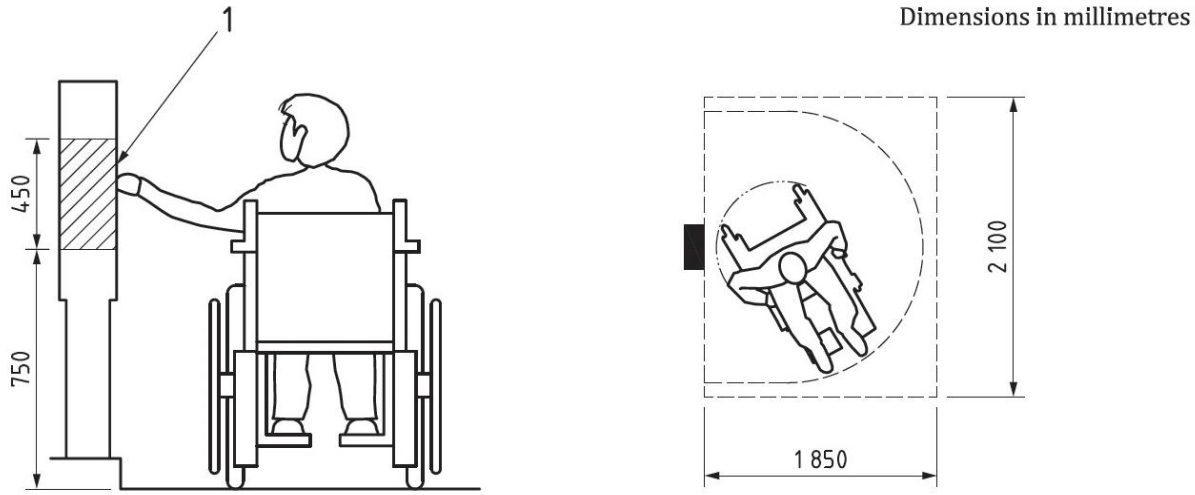


Image: Diagram to show (left) 450mm high zone for machine controls 750mm above floor level and (right) plan view with clear space 2100mm wide x 1850mm deep in front of the machine to approach, manoeuvre side on to the machine, then turn and return to the vehicle.

Key:

1 450mm high zone for control buttons, coin slot and ticket release.

Steps, stairs and handrails – Figure 11

Best Practice Illustration (source BS8300 - 1:2018)

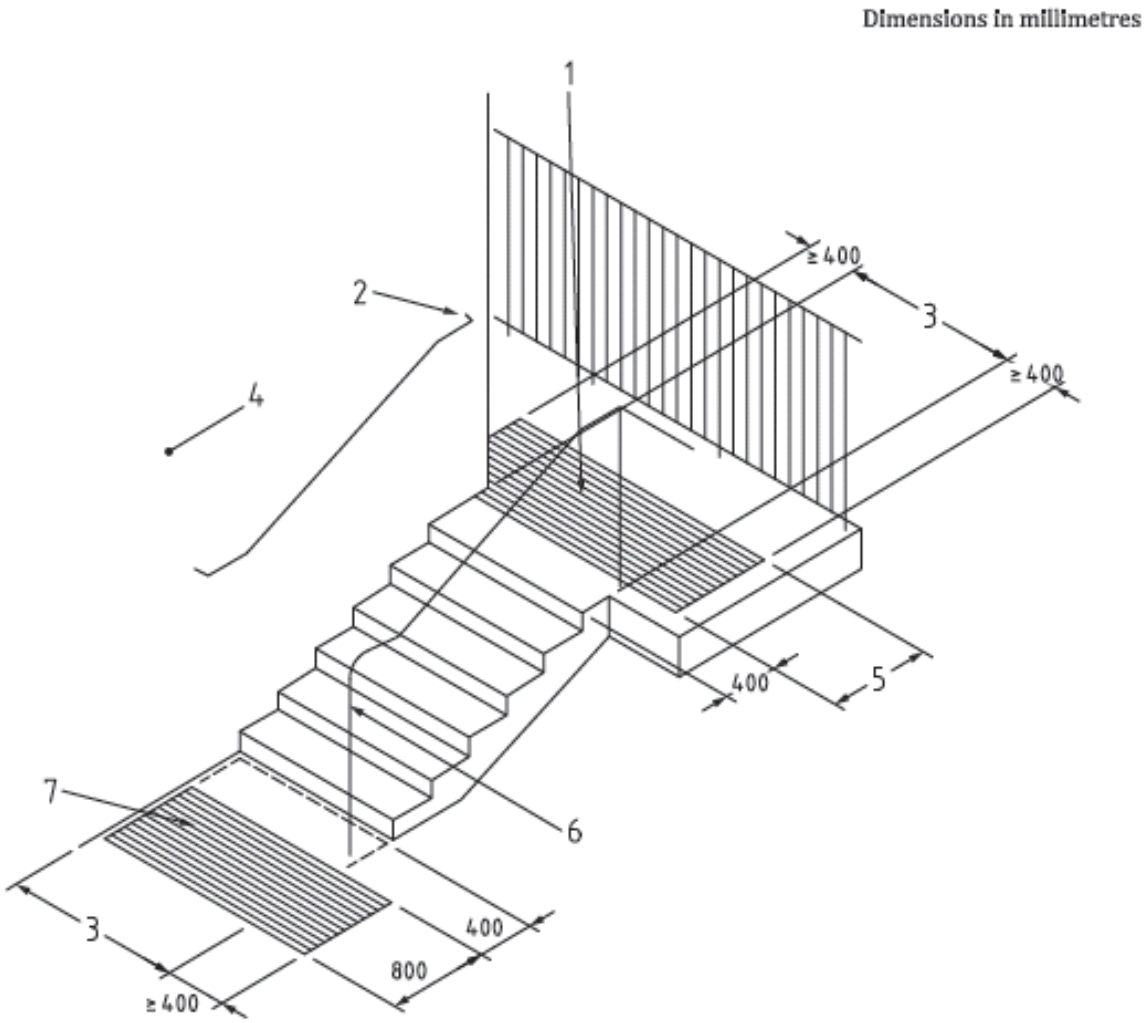


Image: Diagram of external steps showing correct use of ‘corduroy’ tactile warning paving at the top and bottom – 800mm deep when approached directly, 400mm deep when a conscious turn is needed.

Key:

1 Corduroy hazard warning surface at top of stairs to extend at least 400mm at each side of stairs and stop 400mm from step nosing.

2 Handrail fixed to side wall and with a closed end at the top and bottom.

3 Surface width of stair at least 1200mm.

4 The staircase in the diagram is against a side wall.

5 The tactile paving should be 800mm deep when the stairs are approached head on and 400mm when a conscious turn is needed to reach the steps.

6 Handrails should be ended in a way that reduces the risk of clothing being caught.

7 Corduroy hazard warning paving is used at the bottom as well as the top of stairs.

Internal guidance from BS 8300 – 2 2018

Effective clear door widths – Table 2

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

Direction of approach of wheelchair and minimum effective clear door width	
All external entrance and lobby doors	1000mm
Straight on (without a turn or oblique approach)	800mm
At right angles from a route at least 1500mm wide	800mm
At right angles from a route at least 1200mm wide	825mm

Table to show the minimum effective clear door widths relating to access route widths and the direction of approach.

Standard public information symbols – Figure 9

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

	Image: Symbol of a side view of a person in a wheelchair. Represents: International Symbol for Access, indicating routes and facilities with full accessibility.
	Image: Symbol of a human eye with a diagonal line through it and a hatched area covering the left side. Represents: Facilities for people who are blind or partially sighted.
	Image: Symbol of a human ear in a square with a diagonal line from top right to bottom left behind it. Represents: World Federation of the Deaf sign to indicate facilities for deaf people.
	Image: Symbol of a human ear in a square with a diagonal line from top right to bottom left behind it and letter T in the bottom right corner. Represents:Equipment to enhance microphone sound is set up for people whose hearing aid is fitted with a T (Telecoil) switch.
	Image: Symbol of a human ear in a square with three wavy lines in front of the ear. Represents: Equipment to enhance microphone sound is set up for people listening through an infra red receiver.
	Image: Symbol of a black dog wearing a harness and lead. Represents: Assistance dogs are allowed.

Image: Illustration of standard public information symbols

Lobby designs – Figure 1

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

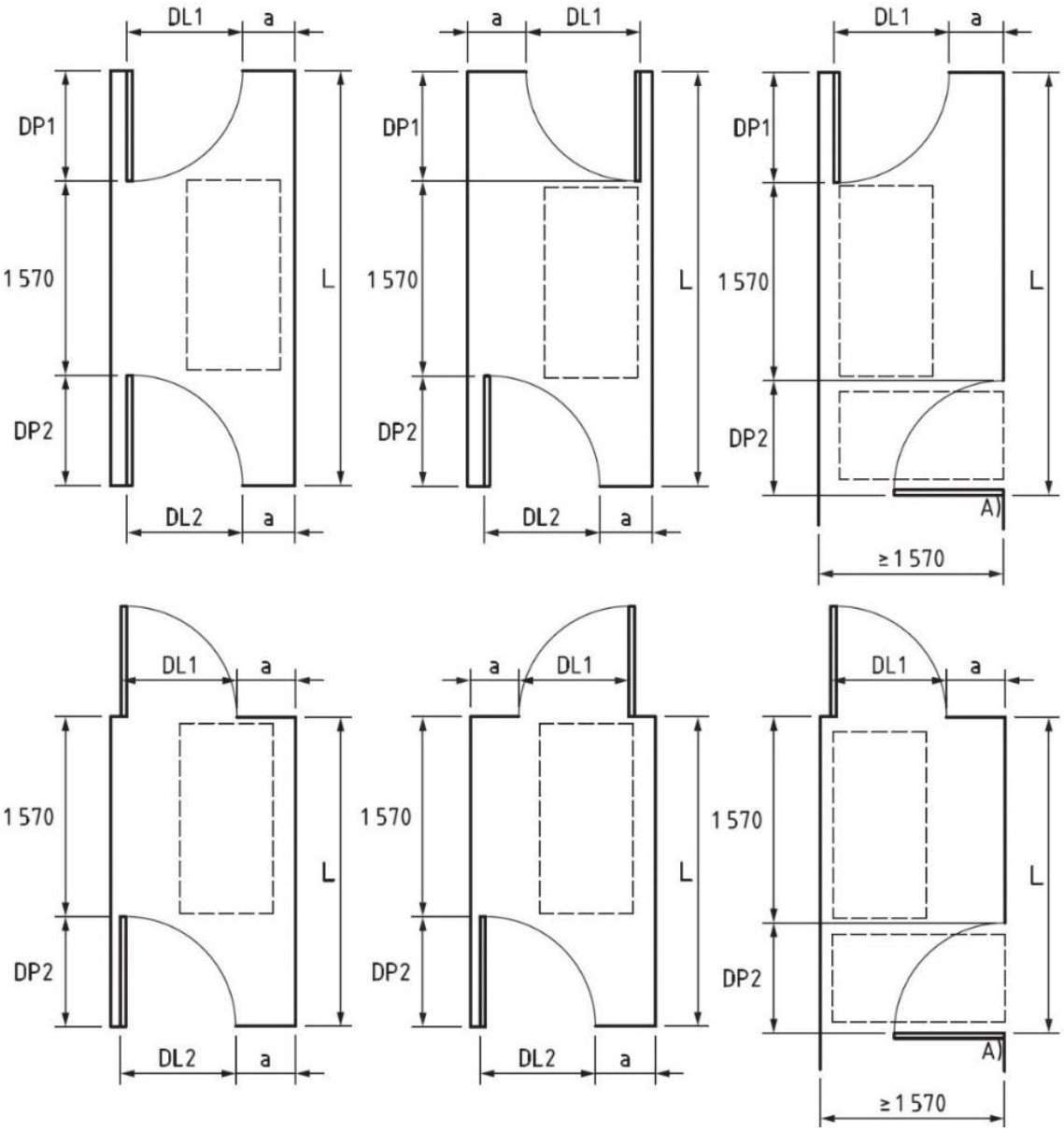


Image: Diagram of various configurations of lobbies to show how the space requirement for a wheelchair user with companion or large mobility scooter between the two doors relates to the dimensions of the lobby and the swing of the doors into or out of the space.

Key:

a The space between the door frame on the opening side and the side wall of the lobby should be at least 300mm for wheelchair users (this can be increased to reduce the overall lobby depth).

DL1/DL2 Door leaf dimensions of the doors to the lobby.

DP1/DP2 The distance the doors project into the lobby (normally the door leaf size).

L Minimum length of lobby, or length up to door leaf for side entry lobby.

Note 1: For every 100mm increase above 300mm of the space to the side of the leading edge of the door (dimension a), there can be a corresponding reduction of 100mm in the overall length of the lobby (dimension L), up to a maximum of 600mm.

Note 2: The 1570mm dimension shown as a dotted rectangle in the lobby space, represents the length of an occupied wheelchair with companion or assistant pushing, or a large electric mobility scooter.

1 Where one of the lobby doors is at 90 degrees to the other, so that a wheelchair user needs to turn in the lobby, there should be no return wall within 600mm of the door on the long wall, to allow a wheelchair user to poistion themselves to turn into the door and the lobby should be at least 1570mm wide.

Braille signage – Figure 10

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

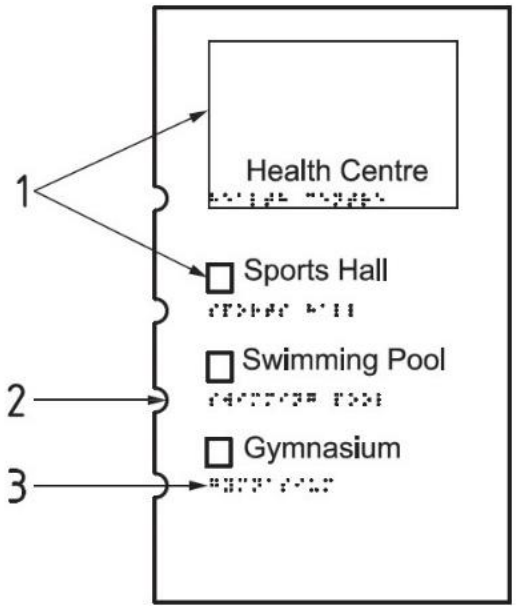


Image: Diagram to show the location of Braille, pictograms and text on a sign

Key:

1 Pictograms representing the building or facilities within it.
2 Braille locator eg a notch in the left hand edge of the sign aligned with the braille text.
3 Braille message below the text and pictogram it relates to.

Outlet, switch and control heights – Figure 18

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

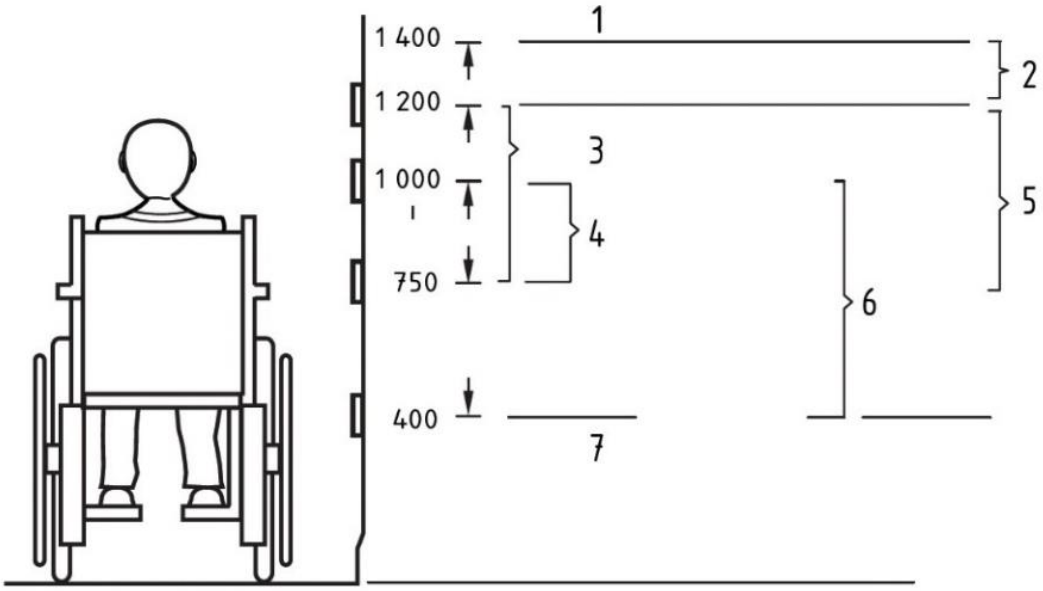


Image: Diagram to show suitable switch and control heights for wheelchair users

Key:

1 Upper limit for all controls/ outlets 1400mm
2 Range for meter indicators 1200 to 1400mm
3 Range for lightswitches 750 to 1200mm
4 Range for controls needing precise hand movements 750 to 1000mm
5 Range for permanently wired switches 750 to 1200mm
6 Range for socket outlets 400 to 1000mm
7 Lower limit for telephone and TV sockets 400mm

Counter manoeuvring space – Figure 20

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

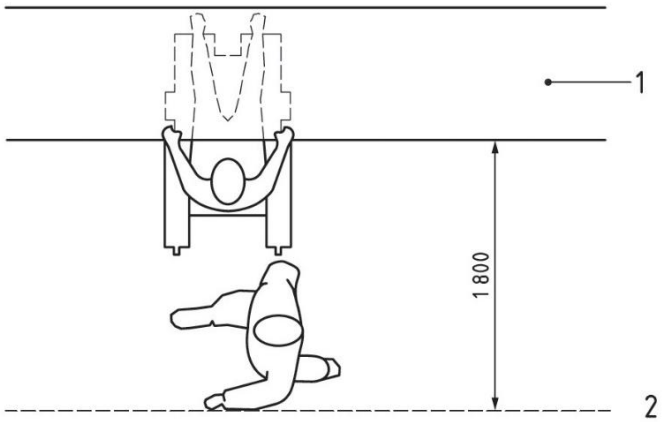


Image: Diagram to show the requirement for 1800mm space in front of a counter to allow a person walking to pass a wheelchair user at the counter.

Key:

1 Counter or desktop.

2 Dotted line indicates a queue management system or other obstruction at least 1800mm away from the counter.

Counters and reception desks – Figure 21

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

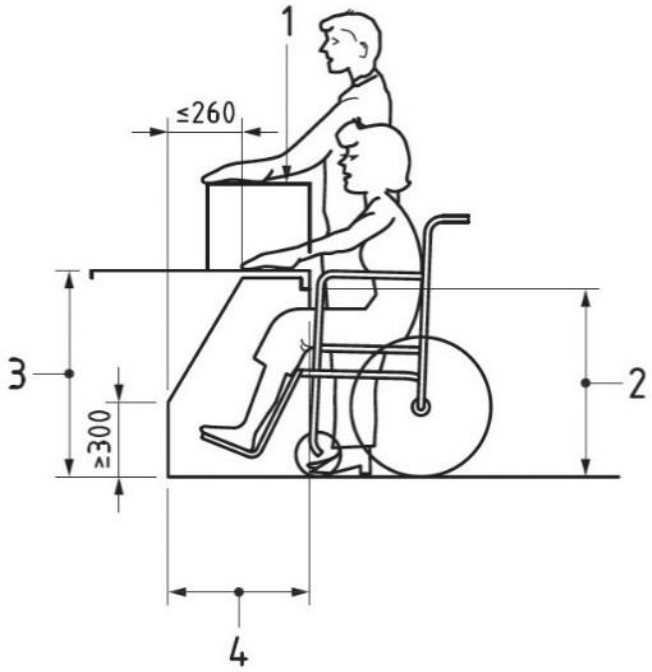


Image: Diagram to show counters at two heights to suit both seated and standing users.

Note 1: The dimensions allow a visitor in a wheelchair to bring the arms of their wheelchair to the edge of the counter in order to read and sign a paper.

Note 2: Profiling or angling the space below a counter will allow a number of structural support solutions.

Key:

1 Upper writing surface for standing visitors or customers at 950mm to 1100mm above the floor.
2 Height of knee recess below the lower counter at least 700mm above the floor.
3 Height of lower counter top between 760mm and 860mm above the floor.
4 Depth of knee recess at least 300mm where rising security screens are required or for brief transactions, and 500mm minimum for longer transactions (or 400mm for counters that are designed for customers and staff to be directly opposite each other).

Counter wheelchair space – Figure 22

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

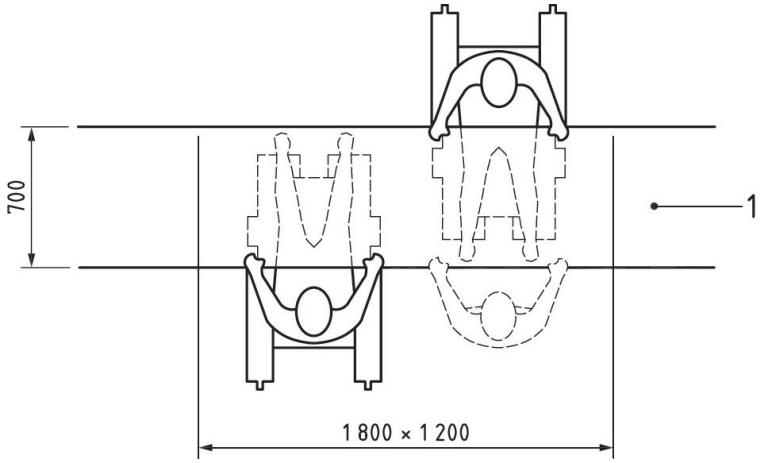


Image: Example plan view of a reception or interview counter to allow for wheelchair users on one or both sides, with space at least 1800mm wide x 1200mm deep on the customer side.

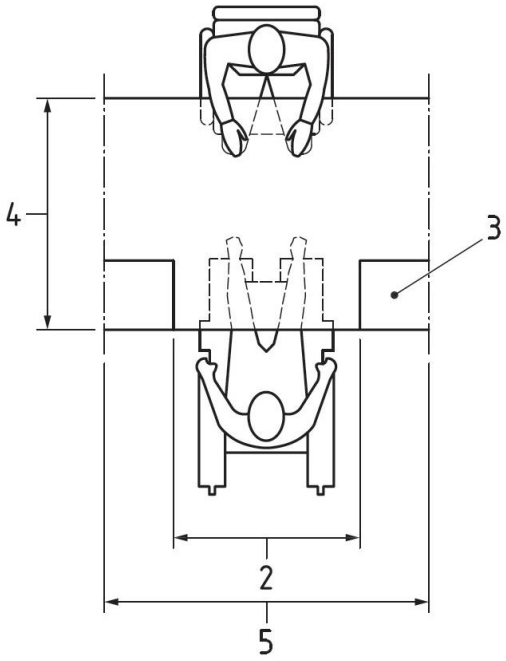


Image: Example plan view of a face to face transactional counter to allow for wheelchair users.

Key:

1 Counter or desktop at least 700mm deep.
2 Low level surface with at least 800mm clear width between upper (raised) surfaces.
3 Upper surface with a minimum of 300 x 300mm clear surface.
4 Total counter depth for a face to face counter to be determined by an ergonomics assessment of the workstation, taking into consideration the need to pass items between the customer and staff.
5 Total width at least 1400mm per counter.

Wheelchair spaces layout – Figure 12

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

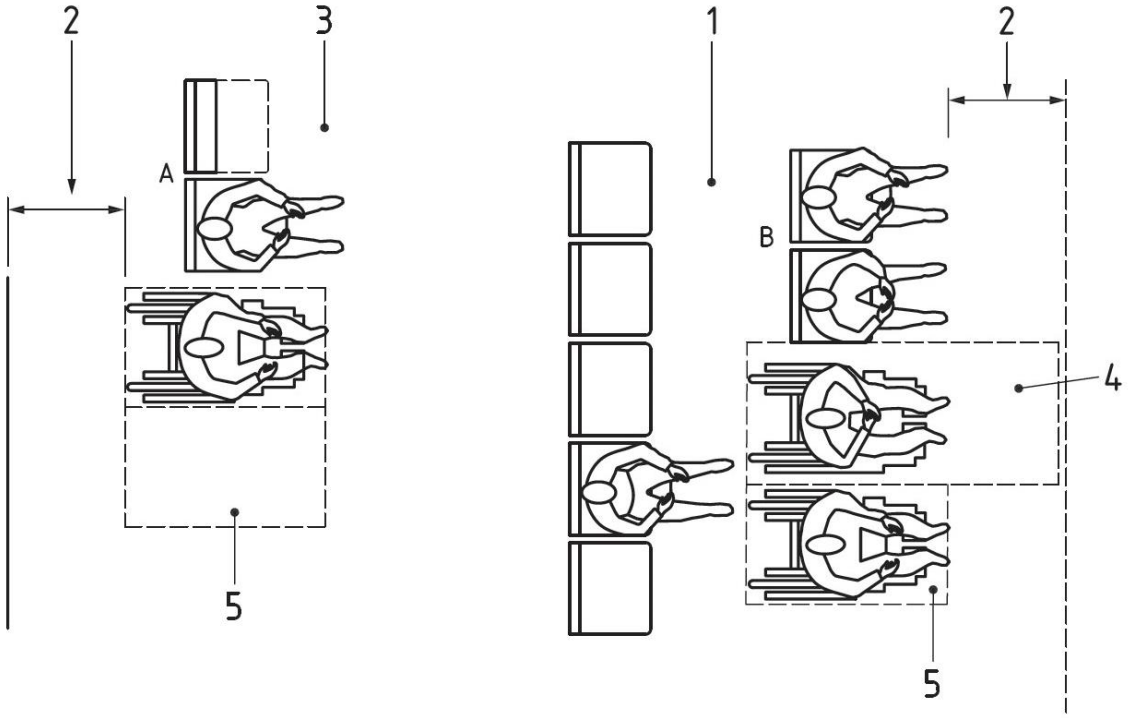


Image: Diagram to show the dimensions for wheelchair spaces and access to those spaces within rows of seats at the rear of a seating area (left) or at the front of a seating area (right).

Key:

1 Allowing for wheelchair spaces at the front of the seating gives greater legroom for people in standard seating in the row behind.
2 Unobstructed access of at least 900mm (1200mm if possible) is required behind or in front of the wheelchair space.
3 A seat folded up next to a standard seat gives space for an assistance dog.
4 A space 2300mm deep x 1400mm wide is needed for a wheelchair user to manoeuvre into a space where they need to pass in front of other wheelchair users or seated people.
5 A wheelchair user needs a space 900mm wide x 1400mm deep when parked.

Note: To allow a person in a wheelchair to align themselves alongside a person in an adjacent standard seat, the seats in the rear row (A) have been moved back and those in the front row (B) have been moved forwards. The wider access between rows gives greater leg room.

Wheelchair spaces – Table 6

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

Seating capacity	Provision of wheelchair spaces		Provision of accessible seating
	Permanent	Removeable	Permanent
Up to 600	2% of total seating capacity	A further 1% of total seating capacity	Six or 4%, whichever is greater
Over 600 but less than 10000	2% of total seating capacity	A further 1% of total seating capacity	4% of total seating capacity

Table to show the recommended percentage of accessible viewing spaces or seats within facilities of various sizes.

Note: Percentages need to be rounded up to determine the recommended number of spaces.

For seating capacities of 10000 of more, guidance is given in this link to Accessible Stadia, a good practice guide to the design of facilities to meet the needs of disabled spectators and other users by the Sports Ground Safety Authority. Specific guidance for sports facilities is given in the guidance series by Sports England (link) Accessible and inclusive sports facilities

Lectern heights – Figure 27

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

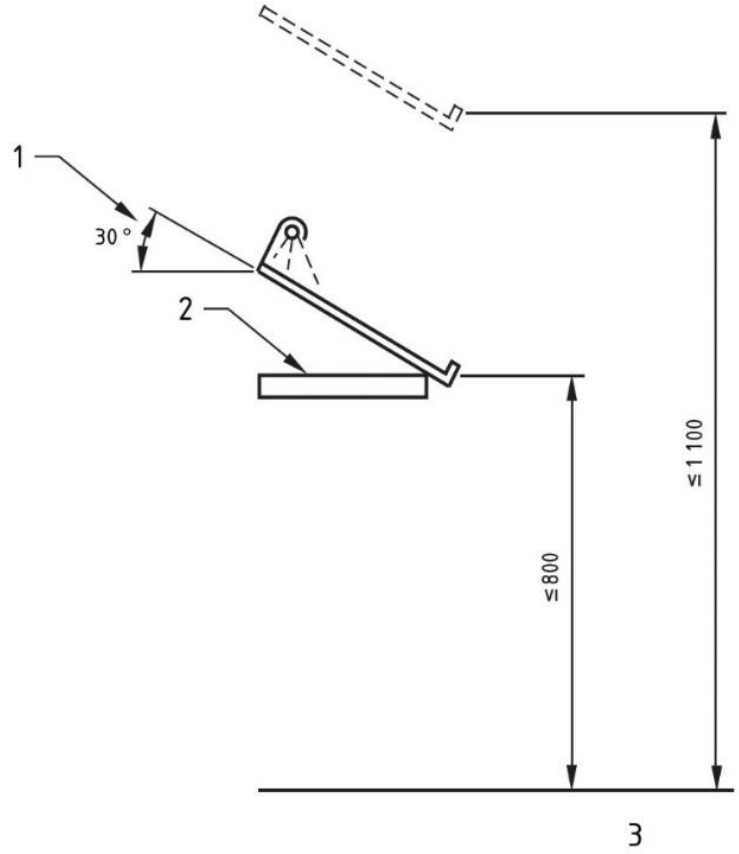


Image: Diagram to show recommended lectern dimensions for a range of users, including wheelchair users.

Key:

1 Angle of lectern surface 30 degrees.
2 Overhead projector surface or computer keyboard to be not higher than 800mm.
3 Lectern to be adjustable across the range 800 – 1100mm.

Wheelchair spaces layout – Figure 56

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

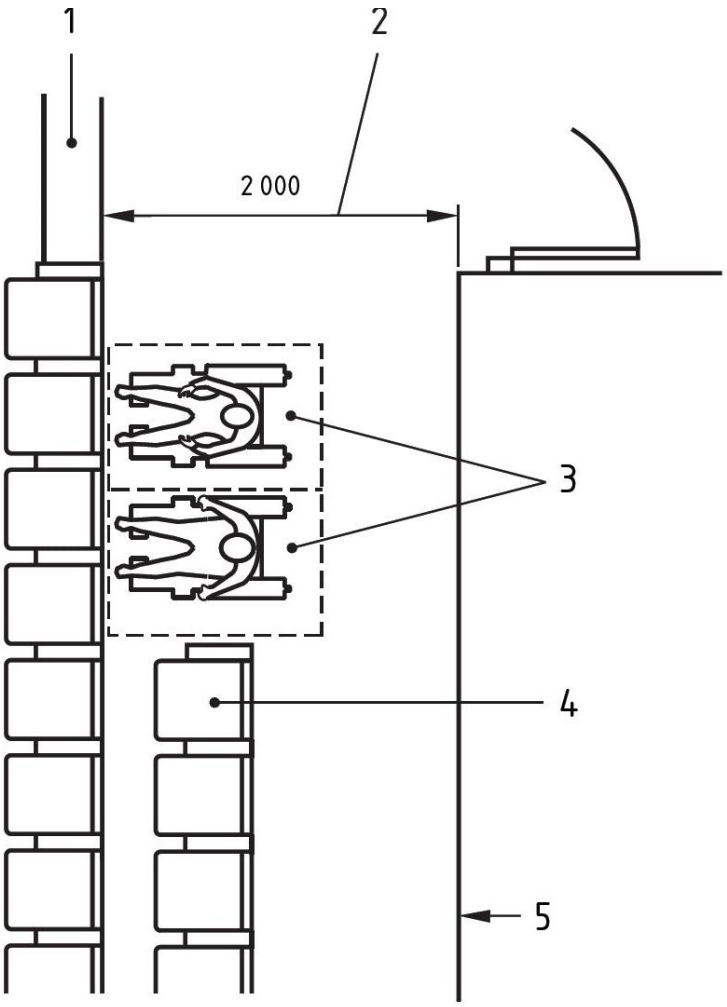


Image: Diagram to show the provision of wheelchair spaces (1400 x 900mm) within rows of audience seating, with an aisle depth of 2000mm between the rear of the seats in front of the wheelchair spaces and the rear wall to allow space to pass behind the wheelchairs.

Key:

1 Steps at the side of the seating to the lower rows in front.
2 Aisle depth overall of the rear row.
3 Each wheelchair space at least 1400mm long x 900mm wide.
4 More seats could be removed in the rear row to create more wheelchair spaces if needed.
5 Rear wall behind the rear row.

Wheelchair spaces layout at a seatway – Figure 57

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

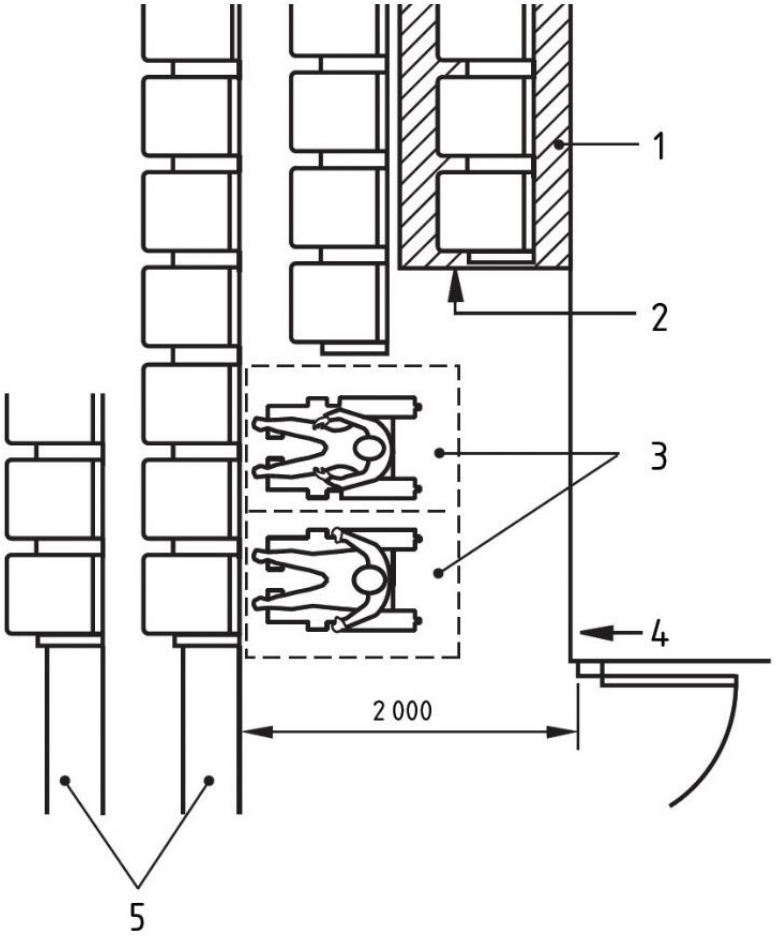


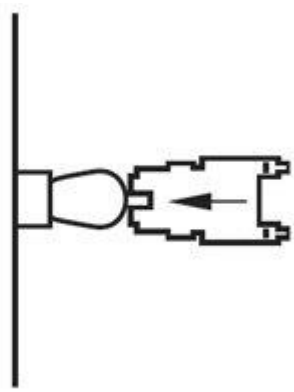
Image: Diagram to show the provision of wheelchair spaces (1400 x 900mm) within rows of audience seating with an aisle depth of 2000mm to allow space to pass behind the wheelchairs and a removable rostrum that would allow seats to be removed to create more wheelchair spaces if needed.

Key:

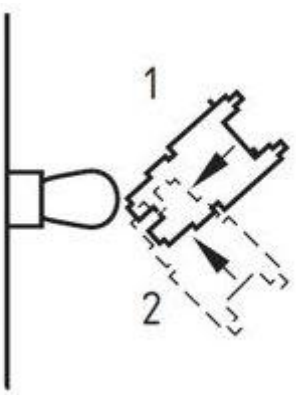
1 Rear row of seats on a rostrum.
2 The rostrum as well as seats on the rostrum and seats in the next row can be removed to create more wheelchair spaces.
3 Wheelchair spaces each at least 1400mm long x 900mm wide.
4 Rear wall of auditorium or seating area.
5 Steps down to lower rows in front.

Transfer techniques between wheelchair and WC – Figure 29

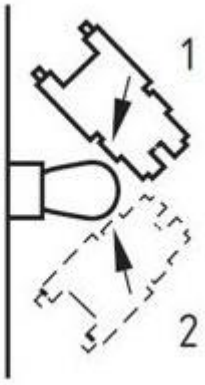
Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)



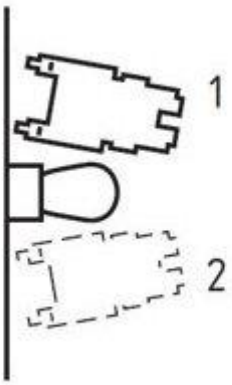
a) Frontal transfer, using grabrails to transfer from wheelchair to WC



b) Oblique transfer, using grabrails and/ or grasping the WC



c) Lateral transfer, using grabrails and/or grasping the WC, with one wheel backed up to the rear wall and the wheelchair at an angle to the WC



d) Lateral transfer, using grabrails and/or grasping the WC, with both wheels backed up to the rear wall and the wheelchair roughly parallel to the WC

Image: Diagram to show examples of techniques for independent transfer from wheelchair to a WC, including from the front, side or at an angle

Key:

1 Right handed transfer

2 Left handed transfer

En-suite shower rooms – Figure 30

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

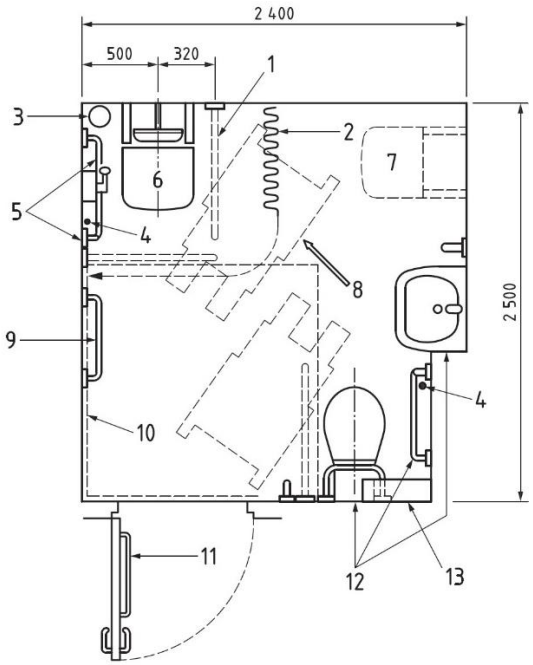


Image: Diagram to show a plan of an accessible en-suite shower room 2400 x 2500mm, where both the WC and the shower seat have a right hand transfer layout

Key:

1 Drop down support rail on the open side of the shower seat, across the front of the shower seat and also on the open side of the toilet pan.
2 Shower curtain around the shower area.
3 Floor drain in the corner of the room within the shower area.
4 Alarm pull cords next to the wall, within reach from the shower seat and the toilet seat.
5 Vertical and horizontal grabrails within the shower area, in the same wall as the shower controls (vertical and horizontal grabrails at the toilet, as for the accessible toilet.)
6 Tip up seat in the shower area.
7 Optional tip-up seat in a dry area of the room for use when drying, mainly by ambulant users.
8 Floor laid to fall towards floor drain with gradient no greater than 1:50.
9 Horizontal rail as towel rail close to the shower area.
10 Space for a wheelchair user to turn – at least 1500 x 1500mm.
11 Horizontal rail on the inside of the door to assist a wheelchair user to pull the door closed as they enter.
12 See diagram of a wheelchair accessible toilet for details of the grabrails and the associated fittings in the toilet area.
13 Shelf near to the toilet for stoma care or similar products.

En-suite assisted use shower room – Figure 31

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

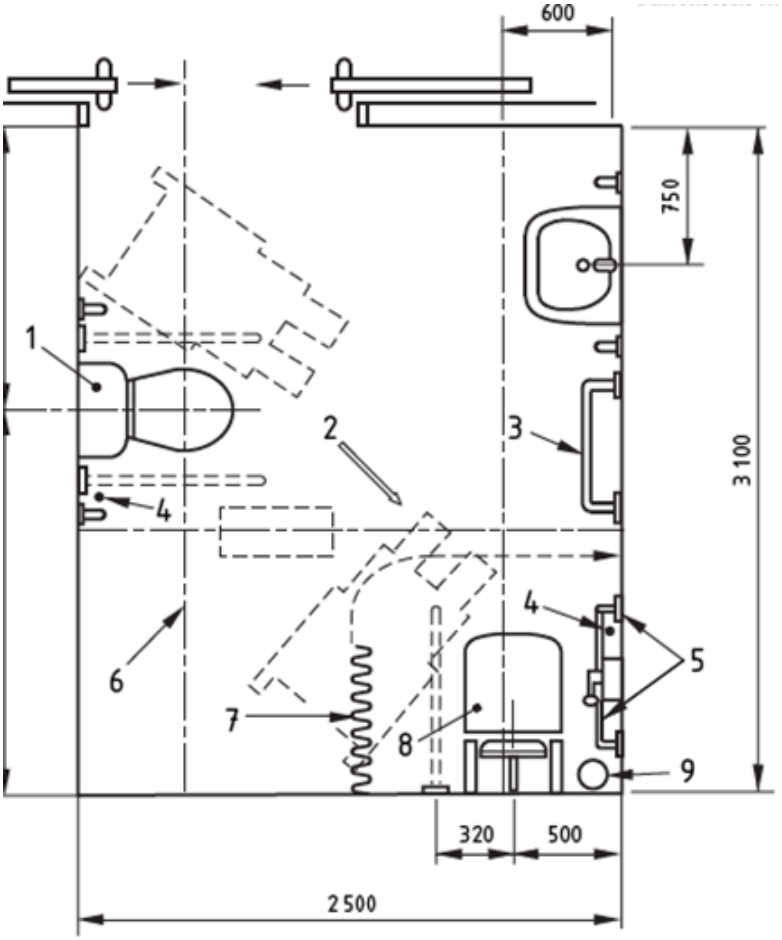


Image: Diagram to show a plan view of an accessible en-suite shower room for assisted use with overall room size of 3100 x 2500mm. The WC is in a peninsular layout in the centre of the long wall with space for an assistant on both sides of the WC. The shower is in a corner as for the layout for independent use.

Key:

1 Peninsular layout wc with close-coupled cistern and space on both sides for carer/assistant support.
2 Floor laid with fall towards floor drain no steeper than 1:50.
3 Horizontal rail as towel rail between the shower area and washbasin.
4 Alarm pull cords against the wall, within reach of both the shower seat and toilet seat.
5 Vertical and horizontal grabrails on the same wall as the shower controls in the shower area.
6 Full room cover tracked hoist system (or similar), ensuring that access to sanitary fittings, alarms and other facilities is not compromised.
7 Shower curtain around the shower area.
8 Tip-up shower seat.
9 Floor drain in corner of room within the shower area.

Bathroom and WC – Figure 33

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

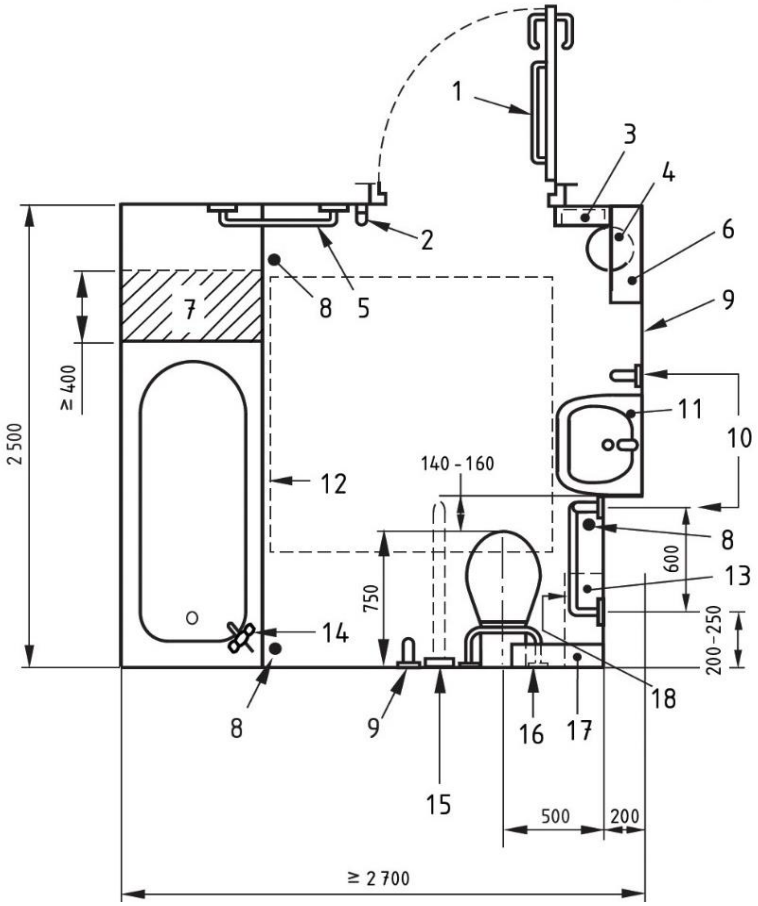


Image: Diagram to show plan view of an accessible bathroom at least 2500 x 2700mm with WC and washbasin with fixed bath seat at the end of the bath. Both the bath and toilet have a right hand transfer layout.

Key:

1 Horizontal rail on the inside of the door to assist a wheelchair user to pull the door closed as they enter.
2 Two clothes hooks, one at 1050mm and the other at 1400mm to suit both seated and standing users.
3 Sanitary products dispenser on wall near the door where it does not cause an obstruction.
4 Disposal bin, in the corner near the door, where it does not cause an obstruction.
5 Horizontal towel rail at the seat end of the bath.
6 Shelf for general use on the door side of the washbasin.
7 Bath seat infilling the end of the bath, level with the rim of the bath and at least 400mm deep.
8 Alarm pull cords on the open side of the bath at both the tap and seat ends, and also next to the wall in reach from seated on the toilet.
9 See Accessible WC fixtures and fittings – Figure 42 for details of the fittings on the walls around the accessible toilet.

10 Vertical grabrails on each side of the washbasin.
11 Large washbasin with depth front to back not greater than 450mm. Note that diagram shows the basin set into an alcove, 200mm deep from the wall alongside the WC to allow for a larger basin.
12 Room large enough for wheelchair turning space at least 1500 x 1500mm.
13 Sanitary disposal unit in the narrow space between the toilet and the wall.
14 Bath mixer tap on the corner of the bath nearest the open side.
15 Drop-down support rail on the open (transfer) side of the toilet.
16 Rail with padded backrest if the toilet is not close-coupled with a suitable cistern to lean against.
17 Colostomy bag shelf for standing users in the corner to the rear of the WC pan 950mm high.
18 Horizontal grabrail alongside the toilet.

Note: The overall room dimensions exlude any additional space that may be needed for heat emitters, pipe boxings etc – additional allowance should be made for these.

Bathroom grab rails – Figure 35

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

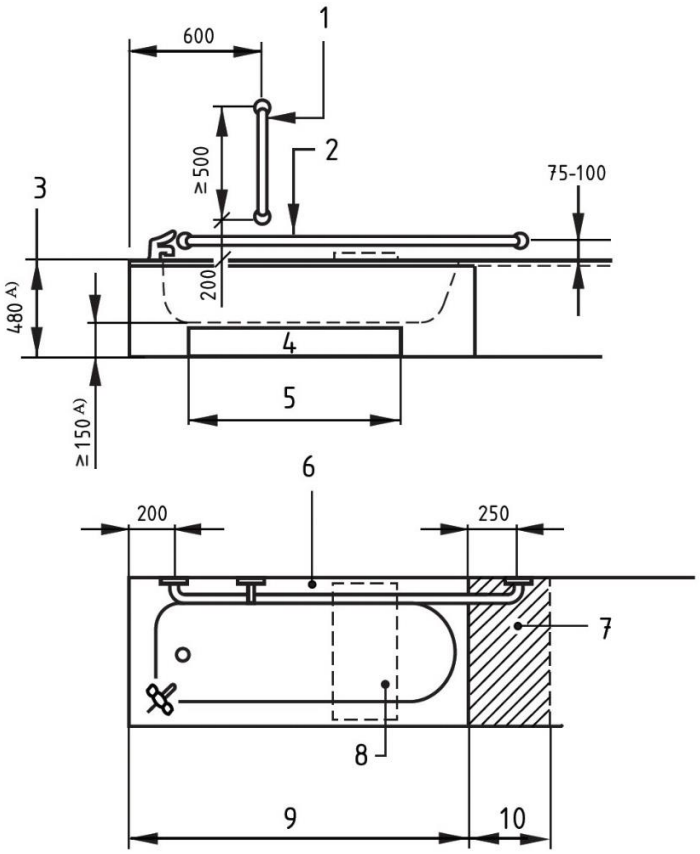


Image: Diagram to show grabrails in relation to a side view and plan view of a bath

Key:

1 Vertical grabrail at least 500mm long, 600mm from the wall at the tap end of the bath.

2 Horizontal grabrail 75 – 100mm above the rim of the bath to extend within 200mm of the wall at the tap end of the bath and at least 250mm beyond the opposite end of the bath overhanging the bath seat.

3 Bath rim 480mm for independent use (may be higher if solely for assisted use).

4 Gap for hoist feet at least 150mm high below the bath.

5 Gap clear of bath supports to allow hoist feet under the bath.

6 Clearance of 50 to 60mm between the grabrail and the wall.

7 Bath seat at end of bath for dressing or to place items within reach.

8 Dotted line across the bath indicates a potential seat across the bath for sitting on or to place items on.

9 Bath lenghth

10 Depth of transfer seat at the end of the bath at least 400mm.

A) To meet the requirements for both the height of the bath rim and space below it, a shallower than normal bath might be needed.

Changing room – Figure 37

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

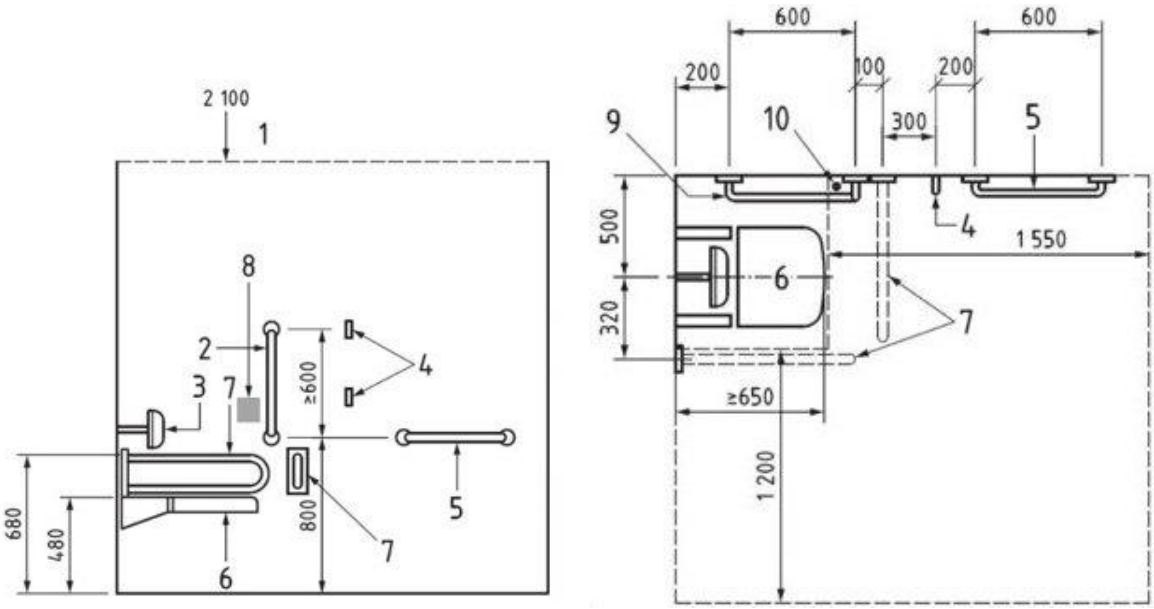


Image: Diagram to show a wall view (left) and plan view (right) of an accessible changing room with fold-down seat, grabrails and clothes hooks, room size at least 2020 x 2100mm (the example shown has a left hand transfer layout)

Key:

1 Minimum unobstructed room height at least 2100mm.
2 Vertical grabrail at least 600mm long, with lower end 800mm above the floor, in reach from the seat.
3 Back rest for fold down seat
4 Two clothes hooks, one at 1050mm and the other at 1400mm to suit both seated and standing users.
5 Horizontal rail as towel rail.
6 Tip up seat, fixed with the top of the seat 480mm high and the centre line 500mm from the corner of the room.
7 Drop down support rails on the open (transfer) side of the seat and across the front of the seat, top surface 680mm high.
8 Alarm reset button immediately above backplate of horizontal grabrail next to seat (note this grabrail is 680mm high and not visible on the wall view).
9 Horizontal grabrail on wall next to seat, top surface 680mm high.

Note: The overall room dimensions exlude any additional space that may be needed for heat emitters, pipe boxings etc – additional allowance should be made for these.

Self contained shower room – Figure 38

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

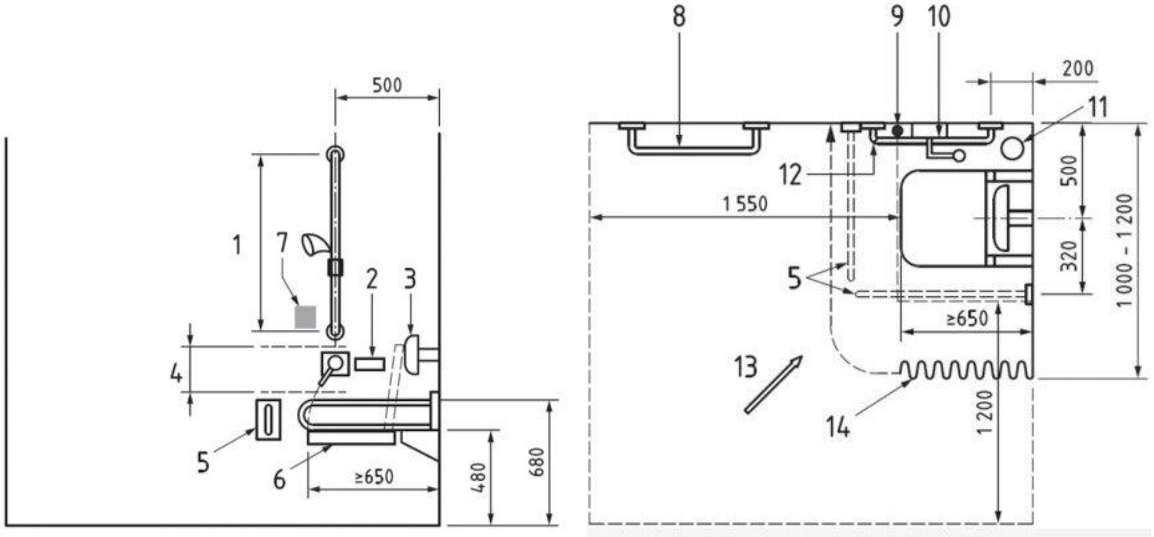


Image: Diagram to show a wall view (left) and plan view (right) of an accessible shower room with fold-down seat, grabrails and shower fittings and clothes hooks, room size at least 2020 x 2200mm (room shown has a right hand transfer layout).

Key:

1 Vertical rod to carry a detachable shower head adjustable within the range 1050 to 1850mm above the floor.
2 Soap tray alongside shower controls.
3 Back rest for shower seat (if not part of seat).
4 Height range for shower controls 750 – 1000mm above the floor.
5 Drop down support rails, height to top surface 680mm on open (transfer) side of the shower seat and in front of the shower seat.
6 Tip-up shower seat, height to the top of the seat 480mm.
7 Alarm reset button, next to shower vertical rod, in reach from the shower seat.
8 Horizontal rail as towel rail, outside the shower area.
9 Alarm pull cord, handing down next to the vertical rod for the shower holder.
10 Horizontal grabrail, height to top surface 680mm, below the shower controls.
11 Floor drain in corner of the room within the shower area.
12 Vertical grabrail parallel with shower holder rod.
13 Floor laid to fall towards floor drain, with gradient not steeper than 1:50.
14 Shower curtain around the shower area.
15 Tall mirror, at least 1000mm long, fixed with lower edge 600mm above the floor.
16 Two clothes hooks, one at 1050mm and the other at 1400mm, to suit both seated and standing users.
17 Additional tip up seat for users when drying, mainly for ambulant users.

Note: The overall room dimensions exlude any additional space that may be needed for heat emitters, pipe boxings etc – additional allowance should be made for these.

Self contained shower room – Figure 38 continued

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

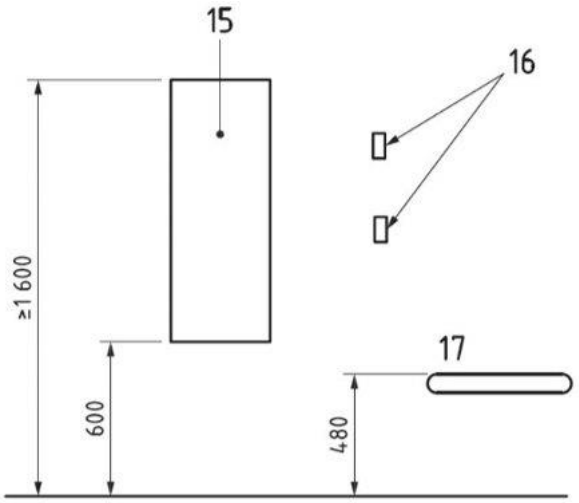


Image: Diagram to show additional fittings within the shower room – mirror 1000mm long fitted with the lower edge 600mm above the floor and clothes hooks at 1050mm and 1400mm to suit both seated and standing users. There is an additional fold-down seat 480mm high for use when dressing in a dry area.

Unisex accessible WC – Figure 40

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

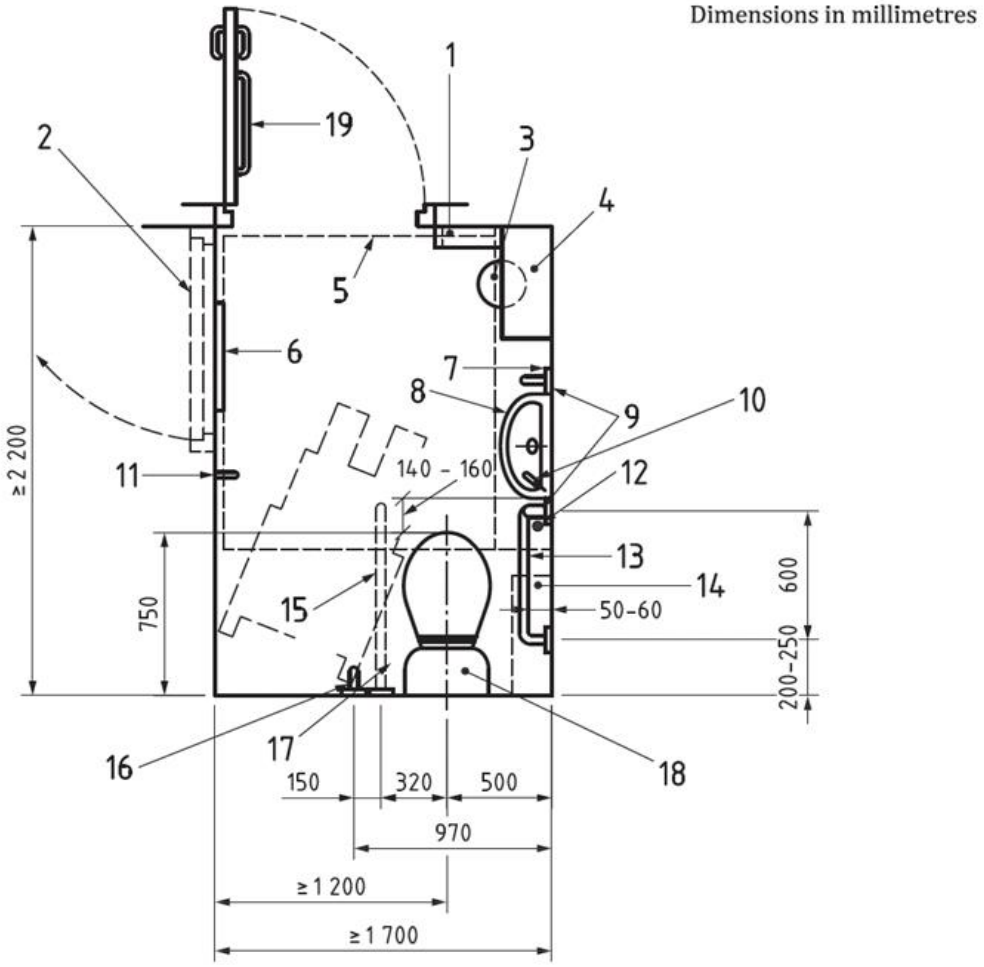


Image: Diagram to show a plan view of a unisex accessible toilet (right hand transfer layout) where other toilets are available – room size at least 1700mm wide x 2200mm with an outwards opening door. Room shown has a right hand transfer layout.

Key:

1 Sanitary items dispenser near the door, where it does not obstruct.
2 Alternative position of the door on one long wall rather than opposite the toilet
3 Disposal bin, near the door where it does not cause an obstruction
4 Shelf near door, 760mm high.
5 Wheelchair turning space 1500mm by 1500mm.
6 Long mirror on the wall opposite the washbasin
7 For details of the fittings on the wall next to the toilet see the following diagram: Accessible WC fixtures and fittings – Figure 42.
8 Hand rinse basin, within reach of the toilet, projecting no more than 250 mm
9 Vertical grabrails on each side of the basin
10 Tap on side of basin nearest to the toilet
11 Two clothes hooks, one at 1050 mm and the other 1400 mm
12 Alarm pull cord in reach from the toilet, next to the basin

13 Horizontal grabrail on the wall next to the toilet
14 Sanitary disposal unit in the narrow gap between the toilet and the wall
15 Drop down support rail on the open side of the toilet
16 Vertical grabrail next to the drop down grabrail
17 Flush handle on the open side of the toilet
18 Flat topped, close-coupled cistern providing a backrest and a colostomy bag changing shelf for standing users
19 Horizontal pull rail on the inside of the outwards opening door

Accessible WC fixtures and fittings – Figure 42

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

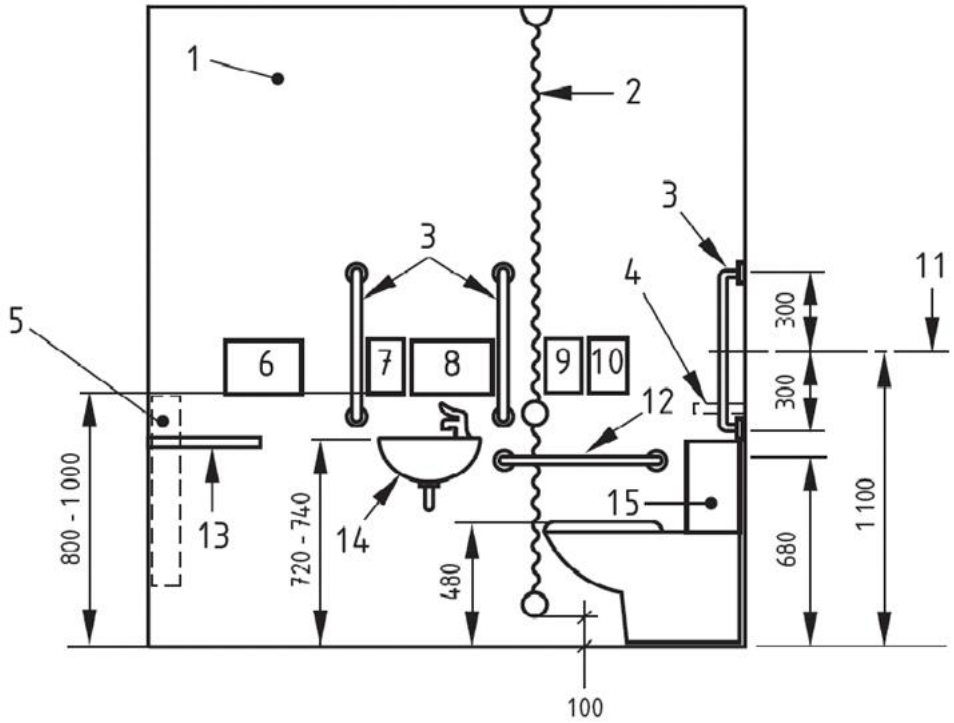


Image: Diagram to show the arrangement of grabrails and other fittings in relation to the toilet and washbasin in a wheelchair accessible toilet.

Key:

1 Long wall nearest to the toilet with the washbasin.
2 Alarm pull cord with two red bangles in reach from the toilet and next to the wall between the washbasin and toilet paper dispenser.
3 Vertical grabrails – those at the basin should be centred on the basin 500 to 700mm apart.
4 Colostomy bag changing shelf 950mm high if the flat top of the cistern is not at a suitable height.
5 Sanitary dispenser near door, with coin slot 750 to 1000mm above the floor.
6 Automatic hand dryer 800 to 1000mm to the lower edge on the side of the basin nearer to the door.
7 Soap dispenser above the basin, in reach from the toilet.
8 Paper towel dispenser above the basin in reach from the toilet. Both soap and paper towels 800 – 1000mm to their lower edge.
9 Toilet paper dispenser 800 – 1000mm to the lower edge.
10 Alarm reset button in reach from the toilet, next to the toilet paper dispenser.
11 Centre line of vertical grabrails at the washbasin and next to the drop-down rail 1100mm above the floor.
12 Horizontal grabrail 680mm high on the wall next to the toilet, to match the drop down rail when lowered.
13 Shelf for general use on the far side of the washbasin from the toilet.
14 Hand rinse basin 720 to 740mm high with tap on the side nearest the toilet.
15 Flat topped, close-coupled toilet cistern providing a backrest and a colostomy bag changing shelf for standing users.

Mirrors, accessories and washbasins – Figure 43

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

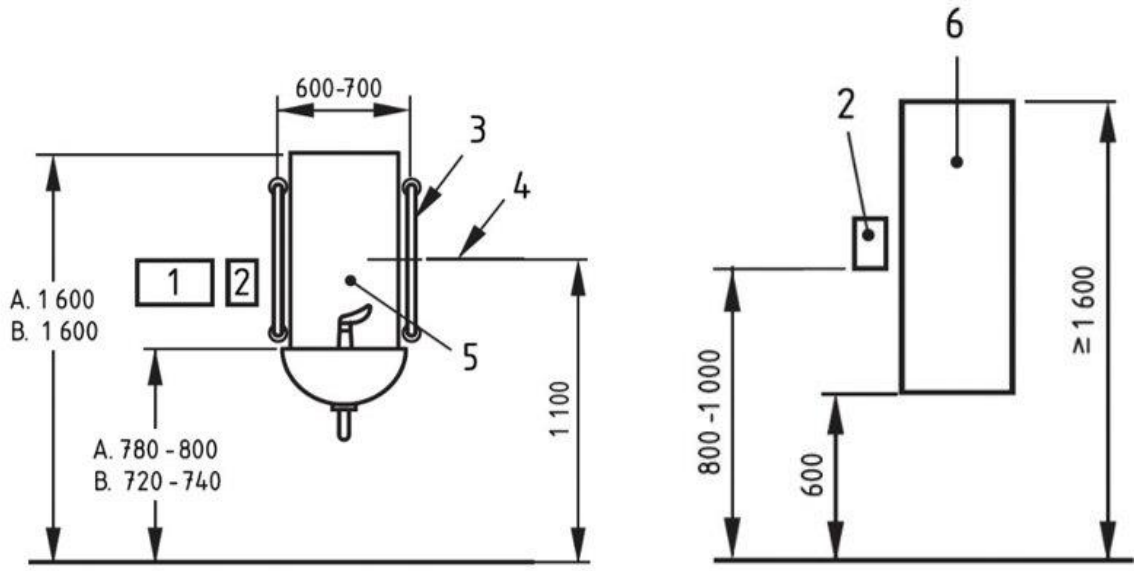


Image: Diagram (left) to show the relationship between a mirror and vertical grabrails at a washbasin in bathrooms and shower rooms (not at the basin associated with a corner WC), and (right) the relationship between a shaver point and a long mirror to suit both ambulant disabled people and wheelchair users.

Key:

1 Automatic hand dryer 800 to 1000mm high.
2 Shaver point (where relevant) 800 to 1000mm high.
3 600mm vertical grabrail each side of the mirror.
4 Centre line of vertical grabrails on each side of the basin 1100mm.
5 Mirror above basin, with base corresponding with top of basin (not at the basin associated with a corner WC).
6 Mirror, 1000mm long, installed with lower edge 600mm above the floor.

A. Basin height 780 to 800mm for people with ambulant mobility impairments only.
B. Basin height 720 to 740mm for both people with ambulant mobility impairments and wheelchair users.

Changing Places facility – Figure 48

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

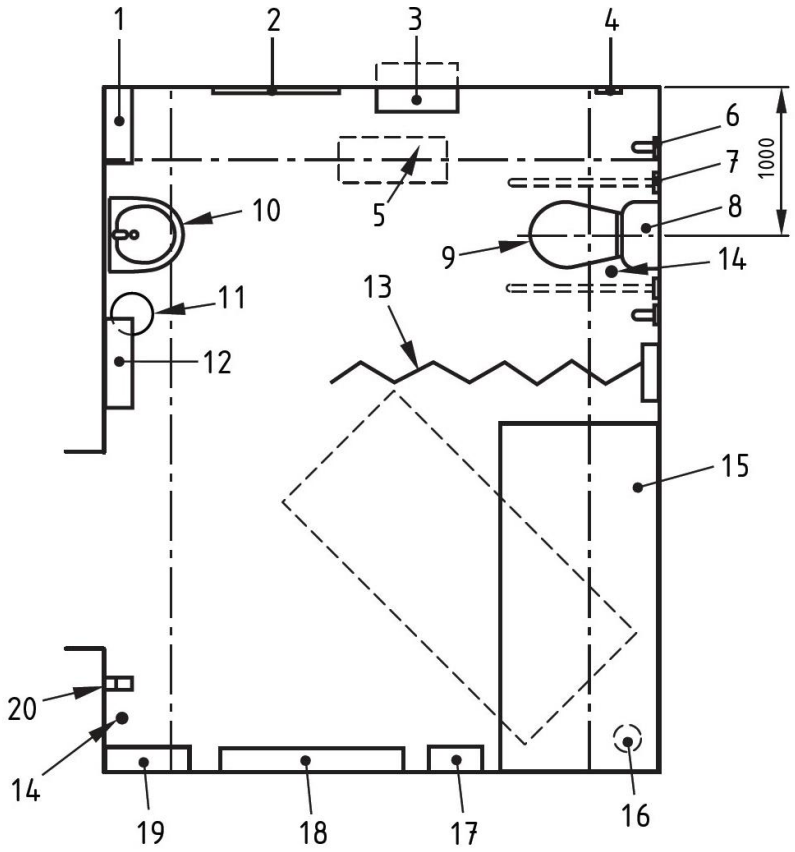


Image: Diagram to show a plan view of a Changing Places toilet at least 3000 x 4000mm with space for an assistant on both sides of the toilet pan, a height adjustable adult-sized changing bed, height adjustable washbasin and a folding privacy screen.

Key:

1 Paper towel dispenser near to washbasin.
2 Full length mirror.
3 Large sanitary disposal bin, if possible recessed into the wall.
4 Alarm reset button near to the toilet.
5 Full room cover tracked hoist system.
6 Vertical grabrails on each side of the toilet on the outer side of the drop-down grabrails.
7 Drop down support rails with toilet paper dispensers on each side of the toilet.
8 Flat topped close-coupled toilet cistern providing a backrest and a colostomy bag changing surface for standing users.
9 Peninsular toilet with centre line 1000mm from the corner to allow space on each side for assistants.
10 Large, power-assisted height adjustable washbasin.
11 Waste disposal bin near to the washbasin.
12 Manually operated low-noise hand dryer near the washbasin.
13 Retractable privacy screen fixed to the wall between the toilet and the door.
14 Alarm pull cords near the toilet and the door.

15 Height adjustable showering or changing bench at least 1800mm long.
16 Floor drain in corner near changing bench.
17 Optional shower unit with hose long enough to reach the centre of the bench for personal hygiene.
18 Wide paper roll dispenser on the wall, for use on the changing bench.
19 Sanitary towel dispenser, near the door.
20 Two clothes hooks, one at 1050 mm and the other 1400 mm high

A) Where high level, low level or reduced flush cisterns are used, a rail with a padded backrest and a separate colostomy bag changing shelf 950mm high should be provided.

Note 1: Providing a wash-dry type toilet can enable greater dignity and independence for users.
Note 2: Providing a shelf can be beneficial for all users.

Ambulant toilet – Figure 39

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

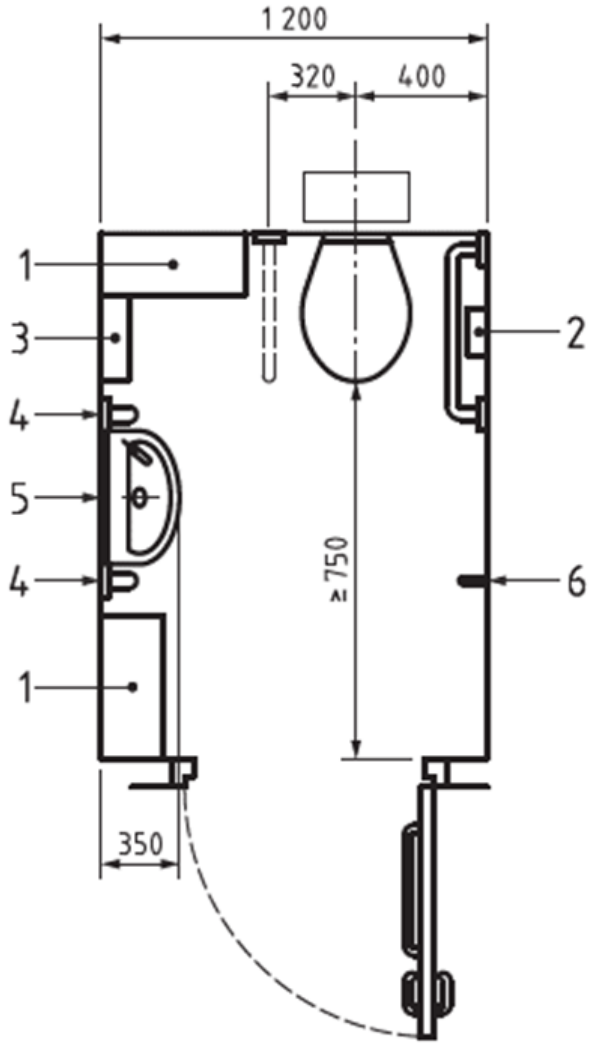


Image: Diagram to show the plan view of a self-contained toilet cubicle for ambulant disabled people at least 1200mm wide with grabrails at the toilet and washbasin and on the inside of the outwards opening door

Key:

1 Shelves near to the toilet and near to the washbasin.
2 Toilet paper dispenser.
3 Paper towel dispenser.
4 Vertical grabrails on each side of the washbasin, horizontal rail on the wall nearest to the toilet, drop down rail on the open side of the toilet.
5 Mirror above washbasin.
6 Clothes hooks at two heights.

Ambulant compartment – Figure 46

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

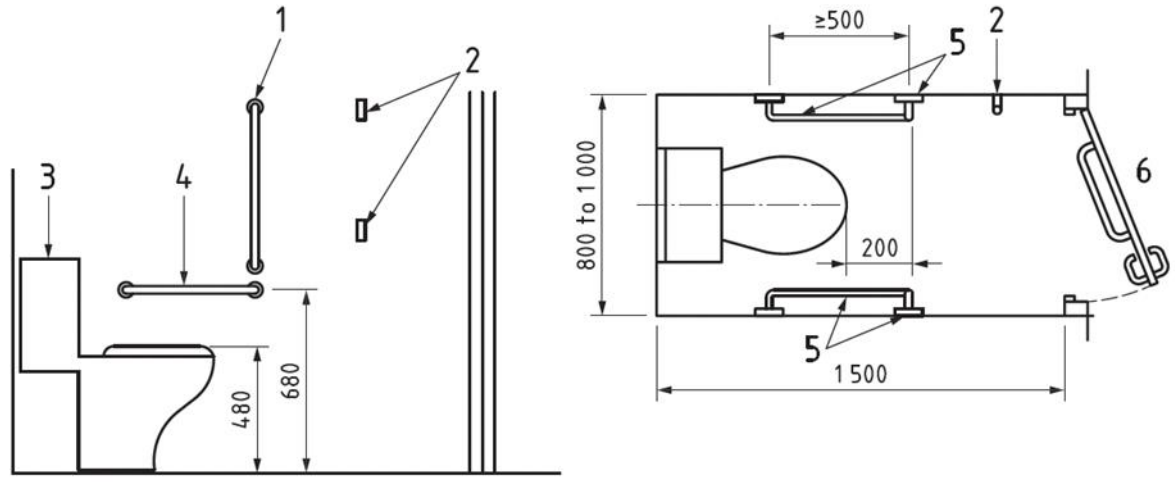


Image: Diagram to show the side view (left) and plan view (right) of a toilet cubicle (not self-contained) suitable for ambulant disabled people, 800 – 1000mm wide with grabrails on both sides and on the inside of the outwards opening door.

Key:

1 600mm long vertical grabrail on each side of the toilet.
2 2 clothes hooks, one at 1050mm and one at 1400mm above the floor.
3 Flat-topped close-coupled cistern providing a backrest and a colotomy bag changing surface for standing users.
4 Horizontal grabrails on each side of the toilet.
5 Horizontal and vertical grabrails on each side of the toilet, plan view.
6 Outward opening door with horizontal pull rail on the inside.

If the toilet cubicle is wider than 1000mm the toilet and grabrail positions should be as for the self-contained cubicle, with a drop-down rail on the open side.

[Note Building Regulations AD T (2024) recommends a minimum of 920mm width for an ambulant cubicle that is not self-contained].

Baby changing facilities in an enlarged cubicle – Figure 44

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

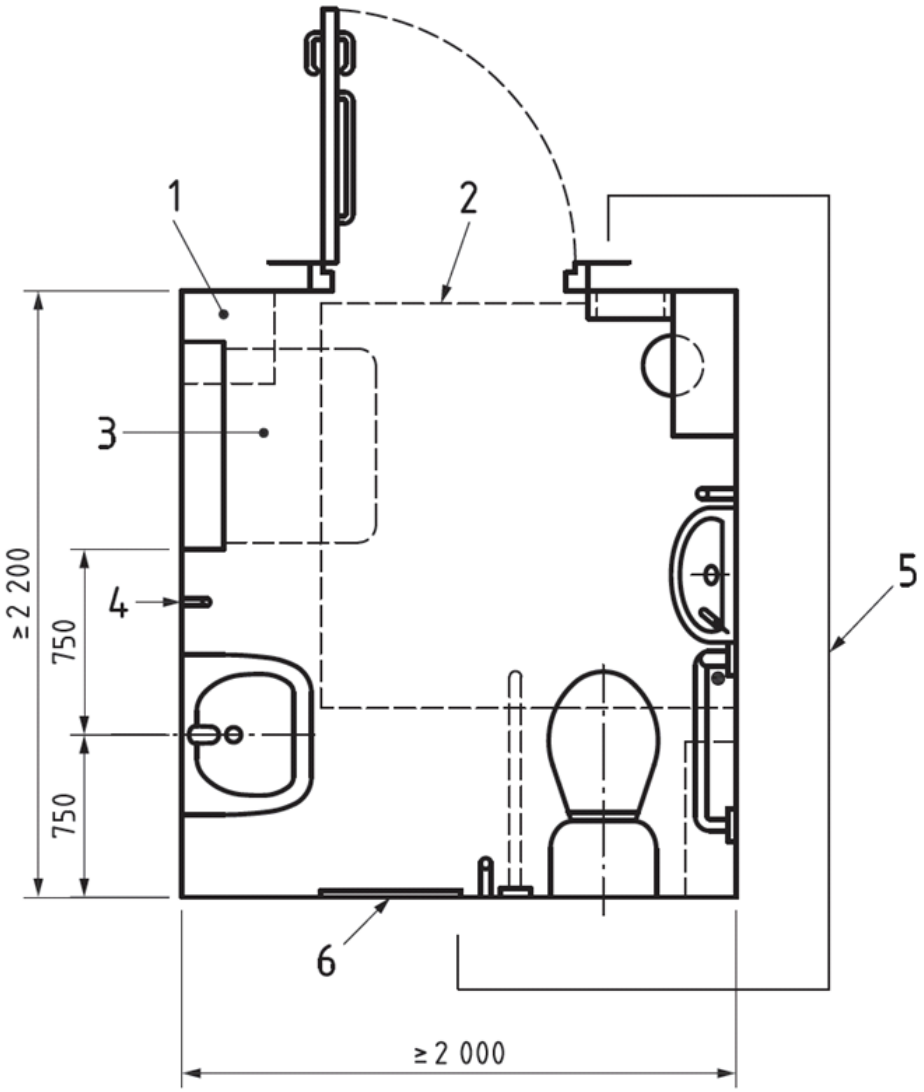


Image: Diagram to show the plan view of baby changing facilities with fold-down changing table and a second washbasin for standing users within an enlarged accessible toilet cubicle at least 2000 x 2200mm (right hand transfer layout shown)

Key:

1 Nappy disposal bin in the corner of the room away from the wheelchair turning space.
2 Wheelchair turning space or at least 1500 mm x 1500 mm.
3 Fold down baby change table on the wall opposite the washbasin.
4 Two clothes hooks, one at 1050 mm and the other at 1400 mm.
5 This side of the room is the same as for a standard accessible toilet.(see Accessible WC fixtures and fittings – Figure 42).
6 Long mirror.

Note: Fittings relating to the corner WC should be as for Unisex accessible WC – Figure 40

Urinals accessible to wheelchair users and ambulant disabled people – Figure 47

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

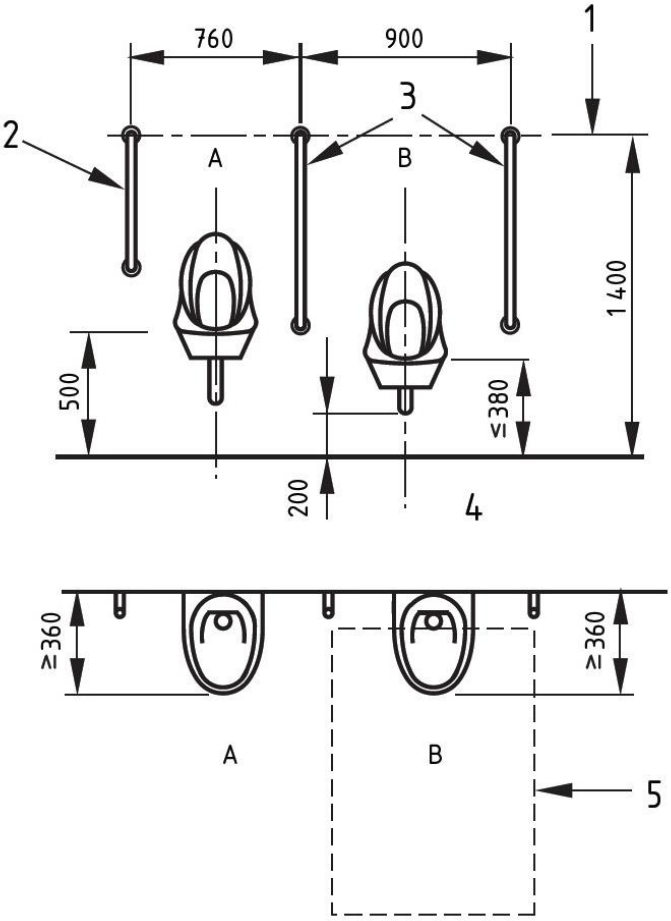


Image: Diagram to show a wall view (top) and plan view (below) of urinals with vertical grabrails between, including lowered urinals for wheelchair users, people of short stature and children

Key:

1 Line of top fixing for grabrails 1400mm above the floor.
2 600 mm long grabrails for standing users.
3 900 mm long grabrails at a lowered urinal for wheelchair users
4 Wall space below the urinals kept free of pipework to 200mm above the floor unless urinal projects more than the minimum 360mm from the wall.
5 900 mm wide x 1400 mm deep wheelchair access space in front of a lowered urinal.
A. Suitable for people with ambulant mobility impairments.
B. Suitable for wheelchair users.

Accessible bedroom and en-suite – Figure 52

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

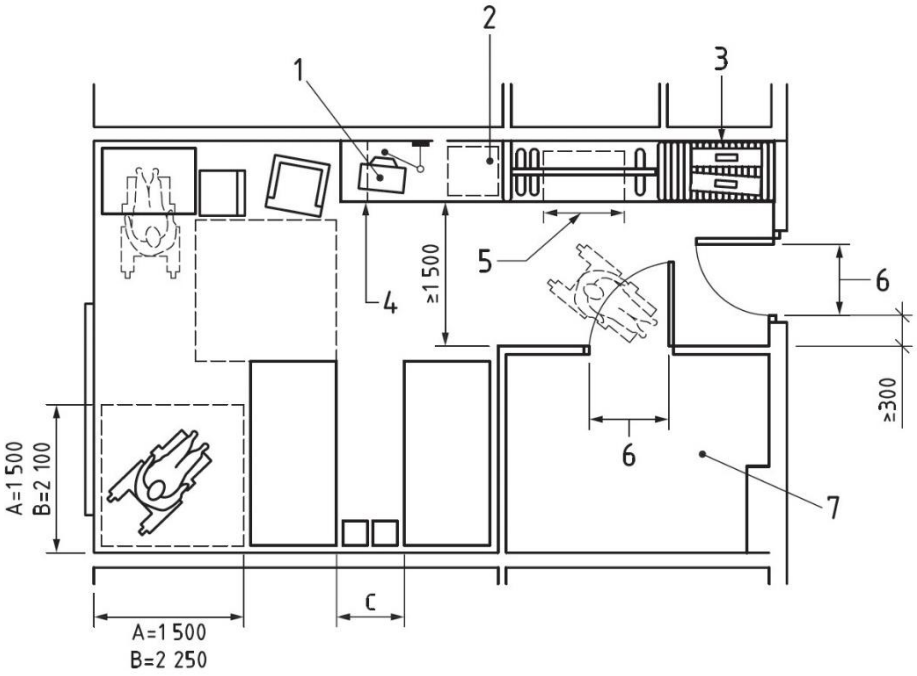


Image: Diagram to show a plan view of an accessible bedroom with ensuite, as might be used in a hotel, showing the minimum 1500mm clear width between the ensuite and the storage in the entrance area and at least 1500 x 1500mm wheelchair turning space alongside one of the beds. The example shown would have an ensuite with a right hand transfer layout to the shower seat and WC.

Key:

1 Television.
2 Refrigerator.
3 Luggage rack.
4 Drawer unit and clear space under.
5 800mm minimum unobstructed knee recess in warndrobe with no plinth.
6 For effective clear width of door, see Effective clear door widths – Table 2. Position of door depends on layout of the room.
7 See Figure 30 for details of a shower room with corner WC for independent use, Figure 33 for details of a bathroom for independent use.

A) 1500 x 1500mm minimum space next to the bed allows for front facing or 46 degree oblique transfer by a wheelchair user.
B) 2250 x 2100mm minimum space next to the bed allows for both wheelchair transfer and also space for a mobile hoist to be turned through 180 degrees.
C) 750mm space on the other side of the bed, allows an assistant to help with transfer from the opposite side of the bed.

Note: the example shown is for twin beds but would accommodate a double bed.

Ambulant en-suite shower room – Figure 53

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

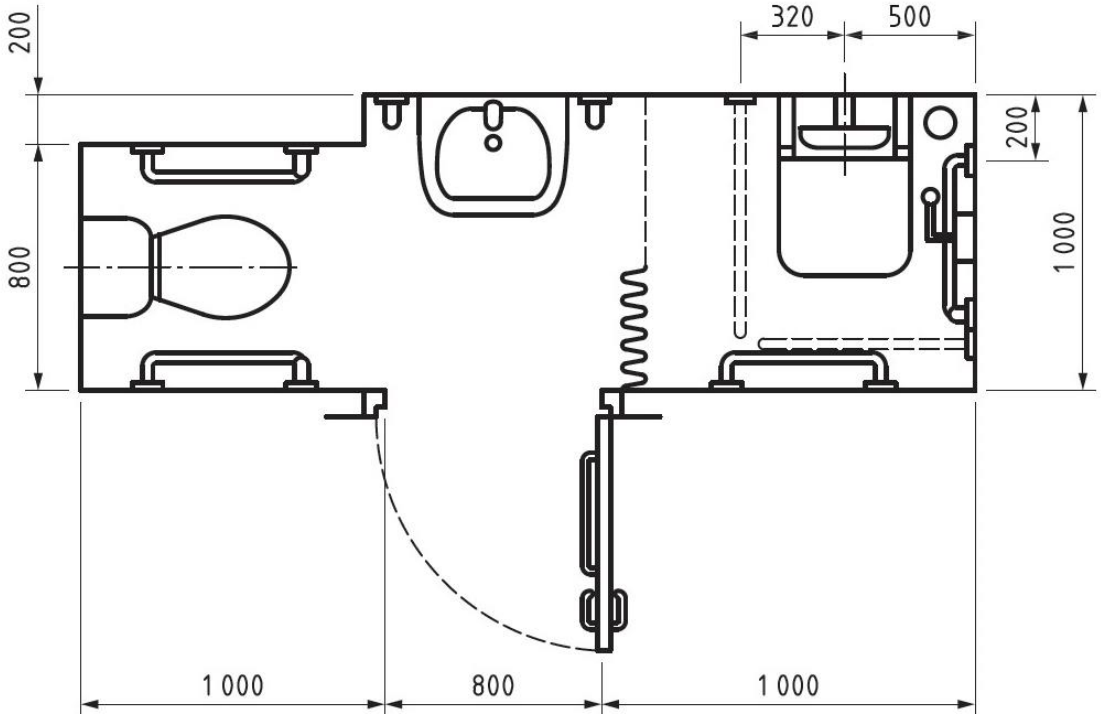


Image: Diagram to show the plan view of an ensuite shower room suitable for ambulant disabled people, with overall dimensions of 1000mm wide x 2800mm long with an outwards opening door at least 800mm wide in the centre of one long wall.

The shower area is shown with a tip-up seat and drop-down grabrails on the open side and across the front of the shower seat.

Accessible bed layouts – Figure 54

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

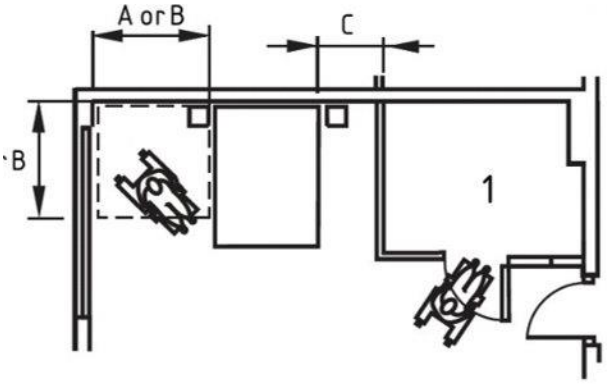


Image: Diagram to show a double bedroom with space for an assistant beside the bed.

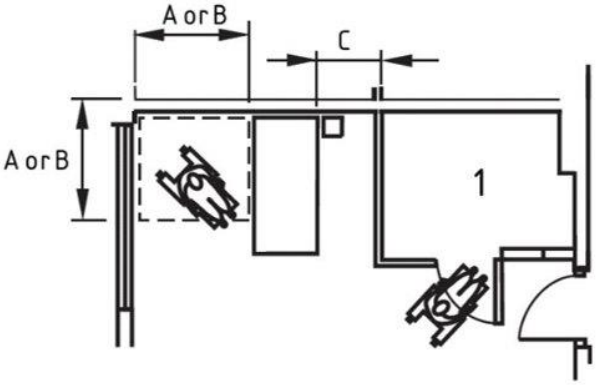


Image: Diagram to show a single bedroom with space for an assistant beside the bed.

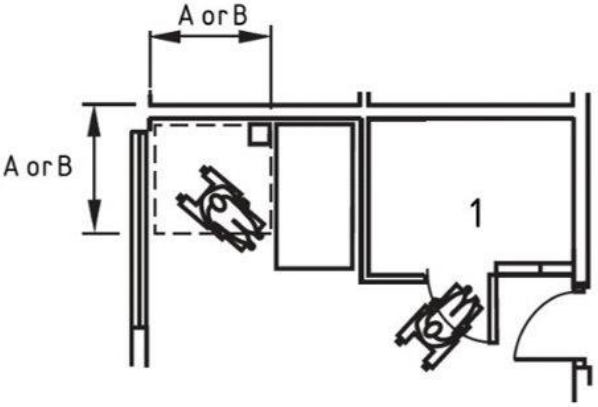


Image: Diagram to show a single bedroom without space for an assistant beside the bed.

Key:

1 Bathroom or shower room

A 1500 x 1500mm minimum (see Accessible bedroom and en-suite – Figure 52).

B 2250 x 2100mm (see Accessible bedroom and en-suite – Figure 52).

C 700mm minimum space for an assistant to help from the other side of the bed.

Shared refreshment facility – Figure 51

Best Practice Illustration (source BS 8300-2:2018)

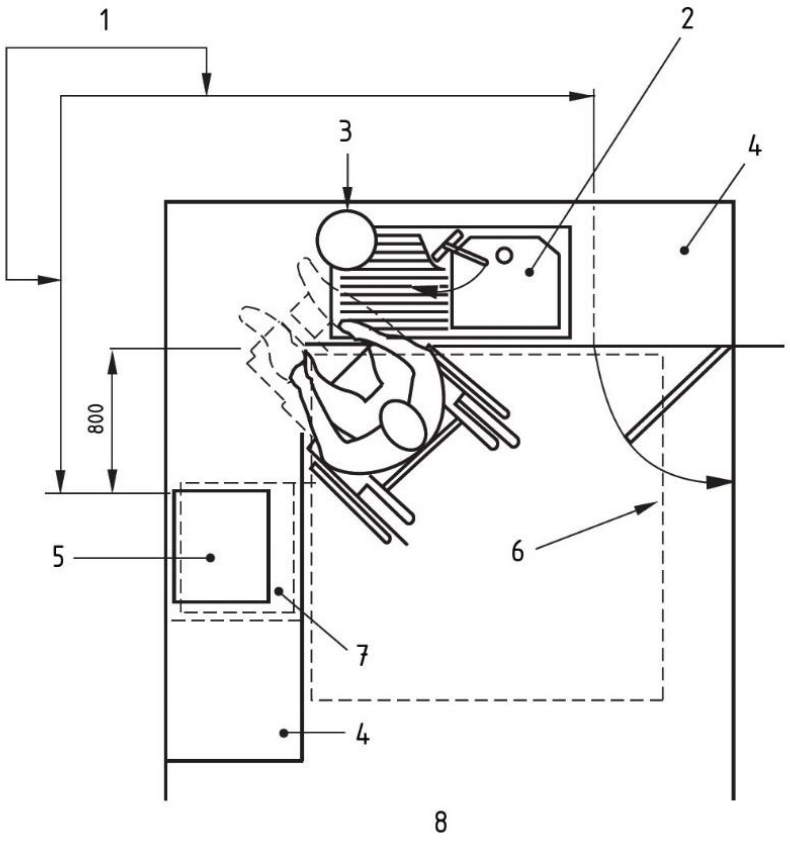


Image: Diagram of a plan view of a shared refreshment facility, suitable for making drinks or reheating meals only, to include space for a wheelchair user to manoeuvre, knee space below a counter and a shallow sink bowl.

Key:

1 Clear space under worktop. Structural support will be required for sink and worktop but should not impede access for wheelchair users.
2 150mm deep sink bowl with underside insulated to protect the legs of wheelchair users.
3 Water heater (may be freestanding subject to safety requirements).
4 Floorstanding storage unit.
5 Microwave oven on worktop.
6 Wheelchair turning space 1500 x 1500mm.
7 Refrigerator under worktop.
8 Work surface 850mm above floor level or adjustable height.